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No. 26

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 9, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RITCHIE TORRES to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Lord, You wait to be gracious to us. In Your infinite regard, You stand at the ready, waiting to share the enormity of Your loving kindness to each of us.

Pierce the most hardened of hearts that we would accept Your tender care.

Lord, You have promised to show mercy to us. In Your boundless love, You want to take us into your compassionate embrace that we would know of Your forgiveness.

Pierce the most secret corners of our hearts that we would relax in Your acceptance.

Lord, You are a God of justice, blessing those who trust that You have the final word over the injustice and evil in this world.

Pierce the most doubting heart, that in the face of all that we fear, we would discover that our hope is found only in You.

We give our hearts to You this day, trusting in the salvation of Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KILDEE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RESTORING POWER TO WOMEN

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, in an important moment of bipartisanship on Monday, this Chamber passed the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021.

Over 75 percent of Members voted to restore power to women, who far too often have been at the mercy of powerful men and even more powerful companies.

This bill is not simply about arbitration, but about ending forced arbitration.

According to the EEOC, one in four women have been sexually harassed at work.

For many, the fear of retaliation and being blackballed stops them from coming forward.

And the women who do find the courage to come forward can be challenged by the confidentiality clause so often tied to forced arbitration clauses in employment contracts.

This legislation will give sexual harassment and assault survivors the freedom to decide legal action.

This bill goes beyond recourse for the victim. It is about redress in a court of law, not in a closed arbitration room.

Because that is justice. I look forward to Senate passage.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PATRICIA ANN LEMAY HOCKING

(Mr. WEBER of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of the First Lady of Bee Cave, Texas, and former First Lady of La Marque, Texas, Patricia Ann LeMay Hocking.

Patti, as she was affectionately known, was a fascinating woman with a colorful background. From an early age, Patti loved ballet. Patti took ballet lessons with the Houston Ballet Foundation. Patti worked hard in pursuit of that goal, and eventually, she danced professionally with the Houston Ballet Company.

Patti graduated from Incarnate Word Academy in downtown Houston, married Mr. Robert Ellis Hocking—Bobby Hocking—and they settled in Bee Cave, Texas, where she built, owned, and ran her first of two dance studios.

After Bee Cave was incorporated in 1987, Bobby Hocking was elected the town's very first mayor. Patti was always by his side as his biggest fan and supporter. They traveled together internationally when Bobby was lead singer in many bands, then as a gospel singer and evangelist. It was Patti's prayers and influence that brought Bobby back to his roots, and they spent many years in the ministry,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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copastoring churches in Oklahoma and Texas.

Most recently, the city of La Marque was the beneficiary of her generous spirit and gift of public service. Patti was devoted to and passionate about her faith, her family, and her community. A gracious, giving, and loving woman, Patti was adored by all who met her.

Mr. Speaker, First Lady Hocking will be sorely missed, and I send Bobby our love.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO IMPROVE AMERICA'S SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the critical need for Congress to act to improve our Nation's supply chain issues.

Last week, the House took a big step to make sure that the products we rely on are available for all Americans by passing the America COMPETES Act.

The pandemic turned all of our lives upside down. What that disruption revealed are longstanding problems in how much we rely on foreign manufacturing and foreign ingenuity.

House Democrats have taken bold, decisive action to authorize \$45 billion to fix these issues.

We will build more critical components right here in America.

We will strengthen our national security by cultivating domestic sources and investing in American workers.

And we will never again face shortages of goods needed for the safety and health of our communities across America.

RECOGNIZING VINCENT J. DELMONTE

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the CEO of the Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club, Vincent DelMonte.

Vincent has been a leader for the Boys & Girls Clubs for nearly 20 years and, with his retirement, leaves behind a legacy of selflessness and service.

The Boys & Girls Club's mission is to enable all young people to reach their full potential. Vincent certainly did that, and more.

Vincent assumed his role during a time of severe financial turmoil.

Vincent was able to navigate these troubles carefully and eloquently, making the Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club one of the Nation's top clubs.

With renewed finances and a heightened status, the club went on to improve the lives of not only its many members but the communities they serve under Vincent's guidance.

We hope Vincent truly enjoys his retirement. After what Vincent has done

for the Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club, he has certainly done more than his fair share for our community.

Vincent is the type of man many should strive to be, someone who leaves the community he loved better than he found it.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Vincent on his well-deserved retirement.

CONDEMNING THE FORCED REMOVAL OF SUDAN'S TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly condemn the recent forced removal of Sudan's transitional government by Sudan's military forces.

Before the October coup by military leaders, Sudan's civilian-led government was positively reengaging with the United States and the rest of the world, including being removed from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list and opening up the Sudanese economy for foreign investment.

The Sudanese people have bravely stood up to demand the right to democratically choose their own future after decades of oppression under a previous regime. The Sudanese military must respect the rights of the Sudanese people.

America must stand with those who want democracy, including the people of Sudan. The U.S. and our allies must use every diplomatic tool available to restore stability and civilian-led control of Sudan's government.

Thousands of Sudanese civilians are risking their lives every day for democracy, and the United States must align its policies to support their democratic aspirations.

RECOGNIZING FORT MOSE IN HONOR OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mr. RUTHERFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize a special place in my district, Fort Mose.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, it was the first legally sanctioned, free Black settlement in what is now the United States.

As early as the late 1600s, freedom seekers escaped enslavement in the English colonies and made their way to St. Augustine, then under Spanish rule.

An estimated 100 Africans were then given freedom in exchange for adopting Catholicism and declaring allegiance to Spain.

In 1994, the Fort Mose site was designated as a historic national landmark.

Fort Mose embodies the fight for freedom by Black Americans in the early days of our country, and it highlights a piece of Black history that is

dramatically different from the more familiar story of slavery and oppression.

CONGRESS MUST FIGHT WHITE SUPREMACY

(Ms. BOURDEAUX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Mr. Speaker, in the fall of 1912, Forsyth County, in my district was the site of an appalling racial cleansing.

Following the death of a White woman named Mae Crow, three Black men, Rob Edwards, Ernest Knox, and Oscar Daniel, were accused of her murder and lynched without due process.

Following this, White men on horseback dubbed "night riders" rode throughout Forsyth County terrorizing families and burning Black churches, homes, and businesses, ultimately driving out over 1,100 Black residents.

Forsyth County continued to have little to no Black residents for almost a century.

Today, I am introducing a resolution condemning the lynchings of Rob Edwards, Oscar Daniel, and Ernest Knox in 1912 and condemning the actions of the white supremacist mobs which forced out nearly the entire Black population of Forsyth County.

It is particularly important during Black History Month that we as a Nation acknowledge horrific events such as this one and honor the memory of the victims of these tragedies.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and reaffirm this body's commitment to fighting white supremacy and seeking justice to right the wrongs of our past.

RECOGNIZING CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize February as Career and Technical Education Month.

During this month, we celebrate and highlight the value career and technical education, or CTE, which restores the rungs on the ladder of opportunity for many individuals and gives them the tools to succeed.

As the co-chair of the Bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus and a senior member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I have always supported, and will continue to support, CTE programs that provide learners of all ages with career-ready skills.

Our students should be aware of their educational options and understand a bachelor's degree is not the only path to a meaningful, family-sustaining career.

A highly skilled workforce is important to the success of America's economic growth and competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN from Rhode Island, for joining me and introducing this resolution to recognize the importance of career and technical education.

We will continue to work hard to close the Nation's skills gap.

IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Postal Service Reform Act of 2022, bipartisan legislation to help the U.S. Postal Service remain financially viable and ensure it provides the high quality of service that Americans expect and deserve.

Even before this pandemic began, the post office and our postal workers played a critical role in our country, ensuring that folks across our Nation received essential packages and letters, including medication, food, supplies, ballots, and notes from loved ones.

And this importance only grew during the pandemic.

Now, unfortunately the Postal Service has faced serious financial challenges in recent years, even as postal workers serviced more locations. It has been burdened by, among other things, a requirement that no employer in private industry has, to prefund benefits for workers who, frankly, haven't even been born yet.

That is why this week I voted for the bipartisan Postal Service Reform Act. This bill makes some commonsense reforms to save the Postal Service billions of dollars, to have the backs of the terrific professionals who work for the Postal Service, to improve the service's performance, and to ensure that folks in my region and around our country can rely on the delivery of paychecks, prescriptions, tax returns, and more.

We have got to get this bill signed into law.

□ 0915

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF JOEL "JOE" STEVENSON

(Mrs. BOEBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of Montezuma County commissioner, Joel "Joe" Stevenson. He will be remembered as a larger-than-life champion of rural Colorado who never wavered in his belief that the world needs more cowboys.

He was a rancher, a caring husband, a loving father, and a friend. Joe was a happy warrior, and his passion with a smile will continue to inspire me as I serve in Congress and generations to come. Joe devoted his life to the agriculture community where he served his

neighbors as a brand inspector for the Colorado Department of Agriculture for 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, Joe's life of service has come to an end but his legacy will live on in Montezuma County and the Colorado agriculture community; and in his wife, Sheree; and his children, Colette, Chelsi, Mary Jo, Jodie, and Sam; and in his 7 grandchildren who affectionately called him "Papa."

Mr. Speaker, I take comfort knowing God's wraparound presence is surrounding Joe's family today and he has entered into the joy of his Lord. America needs more cowboys like my friend, Joe Stevenson, but I know that heaven just gained one.

GLOBAL RESPECT ACT

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 900, I call up the bill (H.R. 3485) to impose sanctions on foreign persons responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) individuals, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-30 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3485

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Global Respect Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The dignity, freedom, and equality of all human beings are fundamental to a thriving global community.

(2) The rights to life, liberty, and security of the person, the right to privacy, and the right to freedom of expression and association are fundamental human rights.

(3) An alarming trend of violence directed at LGBTQI individuals around the world continues.

(4) Approximately one-third of all countries have laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations, and many have enacted policies or laws that would further target LGBTQI individuals.

(5) Every year thousands of individuals around the world are targeted for harassment, attack, arrest, and murder on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

(6) Those who commit crimes against LGBTQI individuals often do so with impunity, and are not held accountable for their crimes.

(7) In many instances police, prison, military, and civilian government authorities have been directly complicit in abuses aimed at LGBTQI citizens, including arbitrary arrest, torture, and sexual abuse.

(8) Celebrations of LGBTQI individuals and communities, such as film festivals, Pride

events, and demonstrations are often forced underground due to inaction on the part of, or harassment by, local law enforcement and government officials, in violation of freedoms of assembly and expression.

(9) Laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations severely hinder access to HIV/AIDS treatment, information, and preventive measures for LGBTQI individuals and families.

(10) Many countries are making positive developments in the protection of the basic human rights of LGBTQI individuals.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST LGBTQI PEOPLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and biannually thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of each foreign person the President determines, based on credible information, including information obtained by other countries or by nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights—

(1) is responsible for or complicit in, with respect to persons based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics—

(A) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment;

(B) prolonged detention without charges and trial;

(C) causing the disappearance of such persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of such persons; or

(D) other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of such persons; or

(2) acted as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign person in a matter relating to an activity described in paragraph (1).

(b) FORM; UPDATES; REMOVAL.—

(1) FORM.—The list required by subsection (a) shall be transmitted in unclassified form and published in the Federal Register, except that the President may include a foreign person in a classified, unpublished annex to such list if the President—

(A) determines that—

(i) it is vital for the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(ii) the use of such annex, and the inclusion of such person in such annex, would not undermine the overall purpose of this section to publicly identify foreign persons engaging in the conduct described in subsection (a) in order to increase accountability for such conduct; and

(B) not later than 15 days before including such person in a classified annex, provides to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, including or continuing to include each foreign person in such annex despite the existence of any publicly available credible information indicating that each such foreign person engaged in an activity described in subsection (a).

(2) UPDATES.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the list required by subsection (a) as new information becomes available.

(3) REMOVAL.—A foreign person may be removed from the list required by subsection (a) if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the removal of such person from such list that—

(A) new, credible information is discovered confirming that such person did not in fact engage in the activity for which the person was included in such list;

(B) such person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity in which such person engaged; or

(C) such person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activities in which such person engaged, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a).

(c) **PUBLIC SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.**—The President shall issue public guidance, including through United States diplomatic and consular posts, setting forth the manner by which the names of foreign persons that may meet the criteria to be included on the list required by subsection (a) may be submitted to the Department of State for evaluation.

(d) **REQUESTS FROM CHAIR AND RANKING MEMBER OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—

(1) **CONSIDERATION OF INFORMATION.**—In addition to the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (c), the President shall also consider information provided by the Chair or Ranking Member of each of the appropriate congressional committees in determining whether to include a foreign person in the list required by subsection (a).

(2) **REQUESTS.**—Not later than 120 days after receiving a written request from the Chair or Ranking Member of one of the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether a foreign person meets the criteria for being included in the list required by subsection (a), the President shall transmit a response to such Chair or Ranking Member, as the case may be, with respect to the President's determination relating to such foreign person.

(3) **REMOVAL.**—If the President removes from the list required by subsection (a) a foreign person that had been included in such list pursuant to a request under paragraph (2), the President shall provide to the relevant Chair or Ranking Member of the appropriate congressional committees any information that contributed to such decision.

(4) **FORM.**—The President may transmit a response required by paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) in classified form if the President determines that it is necessary for the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(e) **INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—

(1) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—A foreign person on the list required by subsection (a), and each immediate family member of such person, is—

(A) inadmissible to the United States;

(B) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(2) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to a foreign person on the list required by subsection (a) and to each immediate family member of such person regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(B) **EFFECT OF REVOCATION.**—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) take effect immediately; and

(ii) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(3) **SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should impose additional targeted sanctions with respect to foreign persons on the list required by subsection (a) to push for accountability for flagrant denials of the right to life, liberty, or the security of the person, through the use of designations and targeted sanctions provided for such conduct under other existing authorities.

(4) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(A) **EXCEPTION WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL SECURITY.**—This section shall not apply with respect to—

(i) activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.); or

(ii) any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

(B) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.**—Sanctions under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to a person if admitting or paroling the person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States or other applicable international obligations.

(5) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions or restrictions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect, that the waiver is vital to the national interest of the United States.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(1) the actions taken to carry out this section, including—

(A) the number of foreign persons added to or removed from the list required by subsection (a) during the year preceding each such report, the dates on which such persons were so added or removed, and the reasons for so adding or removing such persons; and

(B) an analysis that compares increases or decreases in the number of such persons added or removed year-over-year and the reasons therefor; and

(2) any efforts by the President to coordinate with the governments of other countries, as appropriate, to impose sanctions that are similar to the sanctions imposed under this section.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(2) **IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER.**—The term “immediate family member” has the meaning given such term for purposes of section 7031(c) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

SEC. 4. DISCRIMINATION RELATED TO SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, OR SEX CHARACTERISTICS.

(a) **TRACKING VIOLENCE OR CRIMINALIZATION RELATED TO SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.**—The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall designate one or more Bureau-based senior officer or officers who shall be responsible for tracking violence, criminalization, and restrictions on the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms in foreign countries based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.

(b) **ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.**—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) in section 116(d) (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d))—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) wherever applicable, information relating to violence or discrimination that affects fundamental freedoms, including widespread or systematic violation of the freedoms of expression, association, or assembly, of individuals in foreign countries that is based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.”; and

(2) in section 502B(b) (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)), by inserting after the ninth sentence the following new sentence: “Wherever applicable, such report shall also include information relating to violence or discrimination that affects the fundamental freedoms, including widespread or systematic violation of the freedoms of expression, association, or assembly, of individuals in foreign countries that is based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3485.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important day with a very important bill, and I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act, as amended, and introduced by my friend and great American, Congressman DAVID CICILLINE.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a country that espouses that all human beings are created equal, endowed with equal rights, no matter what we look like, how we pray, or where we come from.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights tells us, “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights states that, “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.”

And our own Declaration of Independence famously says, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

Mr. Speaker, the Global Respect Act brings us closer to realizing these treasured ideals.

Today, unfortunately, shamelessly, millions of people are living in fear. In countless countries, LGBTQI-plus people face punishment simply for being who they are. They are subject to brutal beatings, imprisoned for lifetimes,

tortured, hanged, and stoned. When human rights abuses are being committed, the United States of America must do its part to hold the perpetrators accountable. And that is why Congressman CICILLINE introduced H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act.

This legislation is critical, straightforward, and overdue. It requires the President to identify foreign individuals responsible for these human rights violations against LGBTQI-plus people and to prevent them from entering the United States of America.

In addition, the Global Respect Act requires the State Department to designate at least one senior officer responsible for tracking violence, criminalization, and restrictions on the freedoms of LGBTQI-plus people abroad. This legislation also requires the Department of State to include information relating to violence or discrimination against LGBTQI-plus communities in its annual human rights reports.

Now, unfortunately, several of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle say they oppose the bill because they claim it is duplicative of Magnitsky sanctions. While Global Magnitsky is a landmark tool in the fight against human rights abuses, rarely has it been used by administrations to sanction those who persecute LGBTQI-plus persons. This bill simply builds on existing human rights-related authorities to ensure that human rights abusers are held accountable everywhere on this planet.

They also argue the language of the bill is overly broad when, in fact, the words they quibble with come directly from what has already been enacted in the United States Code, drawing word-from-word the definition of “gross violation of human rights.”

There are critics out there who say this bill infringes on religious beliefs. I wholeheartedly, 1,000 percent, reject this notion. The Global Respect Act is about holding accountable individuals responsible for committing human rights abuses against LGBTQI-plus people; Individuals who commit the absolute worst crimes, such as murder, forced detentions, and disappearances of persons. This bill is clear in that it targets heinous acts, and does not authorize any action against an individual based solely upon religious belief.

Mr. Speaker, I can’t thank Congressman DAVID CICILLINE enough for his work, for his commitment, for his dedication on presenting this legislation so that equality and human rights are protected. I also recognize the courageous LGBTQI-plus activists who are out there and who dared to stand up and claim their basic human rights in the face of violence, discrimination, persecution, simply for whom they love.

Mr. Speaker, I have a brother who had to stand up for who he is. He is a human being. And we should not allow any violations of human rights here in

the United States or anyplace we know as planet Earth.

So when LGBTQI-plus people are murdered simply for existing, the world is watching. And the world is watching what we do. And the world is watching how we react to it. And the world is watching what we say, and what we stand for when we say we have value for human beings. That is what is at stake here.

This should not be a partisan issue. It has never been a partisan issue. This should be an issue about all human beings, protecting human beings, the human race, because when you break it down, we are all the same. And that is why I am heartened that this legislation is in fact bipartisan. And I am heartened and proud that this legislation passed out of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by a voice vote. One of the proudest moments I have is introducing and being on this floor today as chair of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to strongly support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we all believe that all people have inherent dignity and possess equal human rights. We all reject violence directed at individuals on the basis of their race, religion, biological sex, or sexual orientation. The problem with this bill, however, is that it borrows language from two existing laws: the Global Magnitsky Act and the so-called Section 7031(c) sanctions, and then creates a new reporting mechanism that is not focused on the human rights of all, but rather the human rights of particular groups.

I don’t see why we should focus on some human rights violations more than any others. Every person’s human rights are of equal value and certain violations of those rights should not be subordinate to others.

Furthermore, the bill’s broad language has the potential to sweep in nonviolent conduct and impose visa restrictions on individuals engaged in that conduct.

For example, it speaks about “complicity” and “cruel treatment,” vague terms. Is a parent overseas who rejects her minor child’s wish for a sex change operation complicit in cruelty? Is the Pope engaged in “degrading treatment” when he expresses opposition to same-sex marriage based on the tenets of his religious faith?

Mr. Speaker, there are no safeguards in the bill that address these situations. When free speech, religious freedom, and parental rights’ protections were proposed to be added to the bill, the Democrats balked and voted against it. They preach tolerance until they are asked to vote on it.

Regardless of the author’s intent, which I think is good, there are people that will use the bill to target their political and ideological opponents in the culture wars. The bill’s author will say

that there should be no problem since it just uses the very same language as other human rights statutes, but those existing provisions already address and punish the conduct this bill targets.

□ 0930

So, the real question is, why is this bill so necessary? In the committee report, Democrats acknowledge the bill is redundant. But in search of some—any, perhaps—rationale, they claim that not enough sanctions have been rolled out that cover crimes committed against LGBT-identifying individuals. That is simply not true.

We know, for example, under the Trump administration, groups and individuals from Chechnya were sanctioned under Global Magnitsky for human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and the torture of LGBT-identifying individuals.

The former Gambian President was also sanctioned after having rounded up people based on sexual orientation and after making shocking statements against LGBT-identifying individuals. These sanctions, as I said, were imposed under the Trump administration, but even more have been imposed, using the Global Magnitsky Act, under President Biden.

We know, based on a recent Global Magnitsky report to Congress that came out a few weeks ago, individuals last year in places like Cuba, Uganda, and even Bangladesh have been sanctioned, and all are associated with groups or conduct targeting LGBT-identifying individuals.

So, this bill is clearly unnecessary. It reflects and represents the administration’s aggressive attempts to push the envelope regarding culture war issues at every possible juncture, not only domestically but abroad.

That is distracting and requires diplomats to devote time and resources to culture war issues at the expense of attention paid to China, Russia, Iran, the quagmire in Afghanistan, and the crisis at our southern border.

It is disappointing that as Ukraine is on the verge of being invaded by Russia, as North Korea continues to conduct ballistic missile tests, as illegal aliens stream through our southern border—some on our terror watch list—the majority has decided now is the time to bring this bill forward.

The State Department agrees. It has reviewed the Global Respect Act and recommended extensive changes, signaling it, too, sees this bill as superfluous, potentially misguided, and definitely duplicative. Other groups have said much the same, including The Heritage Foundation, the Center for Family and Human Rights, Concerned Women for America, and the Family Research Council.

Although I agree with the sentiment that human rights violations of any kind are deplorable and despicable, the devil is really in the details on this bill. We oppose this bill for the reasons I have stated.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to state that the notion that this bill is not supported by the administration is just blatantly false.

Just last week, the Biden administration released a Statement of Administration Policy in full support of the bill and noted the urgent need to address threats to the human rights of LGBTQI-plus, not just abroad but right here in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), the author of this bill.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of H.R. 3485. I want to begin by expressing my profound gratitude to Chairman MEEKS for his consistent, passionate, and powerful support of this bill and of the LGBTQI community broadly. He has been such a champion for our community. We would not be here today on this floor without his support, and we are grateful for that.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK, Senator SHAHEEN, and Senator PORTMAN for their partnership and leadership in making this legislation bipartisan and bicameral.

Of course, I want to recognize and thank President Biden for his incredible commitment to LGBTQI equality here at home and around the world.

With today's vote, the U.S. House will send a strong message across the world that every member of the LGBTQI community deserves to live with dignity and free from violence, unlawful detention, torture, and other forms of brutality.

H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act, builds on existing sanction authorities by requiring the President to deny visas to foreign nationals who commit gross human rights violations against members of the LGBTQI community. Let me be clear. This bill protects LGBTQI people from murder, torture, and other forms of violence.

If you reject this proposal, you are saying people like me can be murdered and tortured with no consequence. Whether that is your intention or not, that is the impact of your vote.

In past years, we have seen a dangerous increase in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex people and their families.

So, when my colleague on the other side of the aisle says, "What is the need for this?" tell that to the victims who are being tortured, detained, and murdered because of who they are.

In too many places, violence against this community is pervasive and even sanctioned or directed by government officials.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." As with any form of social or legal marginalization, whether based on sex, race, religion, ethnicity, or

other status, the denial of human rights of LGBTQI people is not only wrong but negatively affects health outcomes, social stability, the rule of law, and economic potential.

This bill sends a signal to not just the abusers but also signals to the victims and survivors that the United States stands with them, as we have throughout the course of human history, in standing up for human rights.

Victims like Camila Diaz Cordova, a 29-year-old transgender woman from El Salvador who was arrested, beaten, and thrown from a moving vehicle after being deported from the United States—she died several days later; or the young gay man who fled from Sudan to Egypt after threats of public outing and violence, only to experience kidnapping and further stigmatization and violence in his new home; or I.J., a victim of Ramzan Kadyrov's systematic rounding up and torture of men and women thought to be gay in Chechnya.

In recounting the attack, I.J. said: "They threw me to the floor and beat me. They beat my chest and my face with their feet, and they hit my head against the floor. One of them said: 'Do not beat him until the shock stage. At that point, he will stop feeling pain. We don't need that.' They addressed me with female pronouns and demanded that I tell them the names of other gay people I knew. They threatened to kill me if I didn't."

In public reports, we heard of ISIS officials throwing gay men off rooftops and then stoning them to death.

These are just some examples of the many, many stories.

The Global Respect Act is simple. It is straightforward. It gives the executive branch greater tools to punish those who murder and torture members of the LGBTQI community.

I want to take a quick moment to tell you what this bill does not do. It doesn't duplicate existing rights legislation such as the Global Magnitsky Act because Global Magnitsky is obviously a very important tool for human rights, but it is voluntary. It has only been used once for LGBTQI human rights violations, despite many documented cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. The Global Respect Act is different because it requires sanctions if a foreign national commits gross human rights violations against LGBTQI people.

It doesn't have overly broad language. As the chairman said, it has language that comes from 22 U.S.C. 2304. It doesn't create any new definitions. It has the definition in existing law of what gross human rights violation is.

It doesn't prevent speech or religious beliefs. This bill targets conduct and actions. The Global Magnitsky has

never, nor will this bill ever, be used to impede anyone's right to say or believe anything. It is their actions, the gross human rights violations, that are at issue.

My friend on the other side of the aisle said it is cancel culture. When did preventing murder, torture, and violence, and standing up for human rights, become cancel culture?

We have a long tradition in this country of doing this all around the world. The Global Respect Act honors that history, that responsibility that we have as a world superpower to continue to protect and stand up for human rights in the face of unspeakable human violence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I end where I began, with enormous gratitude to our extraordinary chairman for his leadership on this issue.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's passion, and I support his support of condemning and sanctioning these terrible acts against the LGBT community.

I just wanted to let the Speaker know, in the newest Global Magnitsky Act report, which was just released a few weeks ago and covers 2021, sanctions were imposed on Cuban police; in Uganda, the Chief of the Military Intelligence; also in Bangladesh, the Rapid Action Battalion.

All of these were associated with LGBT causes, which means this act is being used to sanction those who commit acts of violence of any kind against people of the LGBT community. I just wanted to make sure that the gentleman is aware of that. The State Department is already reporting and already doing this, and it is being done.

Though I support everything that he is stating here, it is already being done. In the interest of good legislation, we don't want to overburden our bureaucrats and people that are working on these issues. Also, reporting, they have indicated that additional reporting requirements only take more time out of the organization.

I do appreciate the messaging from the gentleman from Rhode Island. It is very important that we signal to the world that we condemn acts against the LGBT community. The problem is, we already have this, and we already have the ability and two tools that are very effective and used internationally to condemn these acts.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, let me just say this real quick. I don't mind burdening anyone if it is going to save somebody's life. There are certain burdens that we have to carry, and this is one of them.

Mr. Speaker, I, with pride, yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS), a strong fighter for human rights.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Global Respect Act that is being led by my friend, Mr. CICILLINE. I thank him for his passion and his leadership in the committee on this issue.

Since the Supreme Court's landmark decision legalizing same-sex marriage in 2015, we have sought out domestic opportunities to ensure that individuals' basic rights are not infringed upon simply because of their sexual orientation. We have to make more progress not just here at home but around the world, where we take leadership on this issue.

Throughout the last century, we have stood for human rights, and in 2016, I was proud to support the Global Magnitsky Act, which imposed certain restrictions, as you have heard mentioned already. Magnitsky, however, did not go far enough to protect the LGBTQ-plus community.

In at least 42 countries, there remain legal barriers to freedom of expression on sexual orientation and gender identity. In at least 51 countries, there are specific laws and policies against the formation, establishment, or registration of NGOs working on sexual orientation issues. Nor has Magnitsky dissuaded the persecution of LGBTQI communities whose rights continue to be violated.

That is why I was grateful to have a part in working on this Global Respect Act legislation because it will impose needed visa sanctions on foreign people responsible for such actions.

My own legislation, the GLOBE Act, I think would take a step further to assert U.S. global leadership in this area and provide the administration with additional tools to carry out those things established in this landmark legislation. Some of those would be: ensuring that foreign assistance and global health programs don't discriminate against LGBTQ-plus populations, and also ensuring fair access to asylum for LGBTQ people.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the sponsor, and I urge everyone to vote for this much-needed and very important bill.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Global Respect Act, including my amendment to ensure accountability for torture.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am proud to work with my colleagues, Chairman MEEKS and Congressman CICILLINE, to protect and defend human rights and uphold our values around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill would require the President to identify and impose visa sanctions on foreign individuals responsible for human rights violations against LGBTQ-plus people.

My amendment would direct sanctions against those responsible for one

of the most horrific acts of violence: torture. No one should face violence because of who they are or who they love.

□ 0945

We must hold those responsible for gross violations of human rights accountable no matter what. This important legislation ensures that the United States continues to protect the human rights of all people, including LGBTQ people targeted by some of the world's worst and most oppressive regimes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Global Respect Act.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. I am prepared to close, Mr. Speaker.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, again, I support the underlying idea behind the bill, and I really appreciate the passion of the sponsor and those speaking out on behalf of it and protecting the human rights of all individuals living abroad and holding violators accountable. But as I have said, we have a strong difference of opinion about whether a bill that is duplicative of current law is necessary.

I think the Global Respect Act, at the moment, the way it is drafted is counterproductive insofar as it would create a separate regime aimed at protecting human rights of some rather than human rights of all. And I fear it could be used to target the left's political opponents in the culture wars.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me start by commending and thanking the Biden administration for its strong support in moving this legislation.

What is noted in his support is that legislation like this is needed at a time especially when countries are undertaking steps to further marginalize or harm LGBTQ-plus community members and that the administration looks forward to working with Congress on what I know will be a bipartisan vote.

I also happen to agree with President Biden and echo his statement that in a time when a global rise in authoritarianism and hate persists that it is critical that we send a strong message to the world that the United States of America, the world's greatest democracy—that the United States of America, who leads with its values—that the United States of America can speak up and speak out striving to be a more perfect Union, and that the United States of America can lead the world to say that we are going to stop the persecution of human beings simply for who they are.

This is the year 2022, Mr. Speaker. I would think by now we would have learned that our voices should never be

shut when we see violations of human rights. One of the things that I pledged when I became chair of this committee was that human rights would be on the front burner because if we can't come together no matter what party we are in, no matter what religion we have, no matter what ethnicity we have, and no matter where we come from on this planet, if we can't come together and say that we are going to stand up, speak out, and stop where individuals are being persecuted and prosecuted—murdered—that is the least that we can do.

I don't care how difficult it is. I don't care if it puts a burden on the administration to do it because those are our values, that is what should take precedence.

I have seen too much right here in the United States—individuals just walking down the street holding hands with whom they love, and someone walks up and does something horrific to them.

We have had to pass these bills and laws in our country so that they can live their life. If we see it happening to anyone else, then we have got to make sure that voice is heard and stop individuals who are persecuting and prosecuting people from anyplace else on this planet from coming to this country.

Send a message. Don't send it once, send it twice. If it takes three or four times, then so be it. That is what this is all about. The camera of history is recording this, looking to see what we do and what we say.

How do we react to a human tragedy?

Generations yet unborn will be saying: What did the United States Congress do when they knew?

No one denies what is taking place all over the world when it comes to LGBTQI-plus individuals. Nobody denies that they are being killed. No one denies that they are being tortured. Nobody denies that they are treated in an inhumane way. That is not being denied.

So as long as it exists, we should use every tool available to make sure that we wipe it off the planet Earth, and that is what DAVID CICILLINE, this great Congressman, intended when he offered this bill.

This should be an historic moment and a proud moment for the United States Congress to say: We have stood up and led the world to stop human rights violations to people just like us, human beings.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security, and as Chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, and a member of the Equality Caucus, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act of 2021.

I strongly support H.R. 3485 the Global Respect Act, which would mandate the listing of, and visa restrictions on foreign persons responsible for or complicit in human rights violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual,

transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) persons.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) people around the world continue to face discrimination, violence, and bigotry.

Sixty-eight countries criminalize same-sex sexual relations, which means that more than one-third of United Nations Member States criminalize consenting, adult, same-sex sexual relations.

In up to nine countries, same-sex sexual relations may be punishable by death, and so-called anti-LGBTQ+ "propaganda" laws inhibit LGBTQ+ advocacy in at least three countries.

While many countries have made tremendous strides in embracing equality for LGBTQI+ community members, other countries remain stagnant or, worse, are undertaking steps to further marginalize or harm LGBTQI+ community members.

That is why I support H.R. 3485, a bipartisan bill, which requires the Administration to provide Congress with a list of foreign individuals found responsible for human rights violations against LGBTQI+ persons abroad, and equally important, mandates that individuals included on this list are ineligible for visas to, or entry into, the United States.

The U.S. Department of State's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices has documented hostility toward LGBTQ+ citizens in every region of the world.

These violations include murder, rape, torture, death threats, extortion, imprisonment, and loss of employment and access to health care, as well as restrictions on freedoms of assembly, press, and speech.

The Global Respect Act would provide a means to prevent individuals who violate the human rights of LGBTQ+ people from entry into the United States.

The Global Respect Act also would require the Executive Branch to biannually send Congress a list of foreign persons responsible for, complicit in, or who have incited extrajudicial killing, torture, or other gross violations of human rights based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

As I stated, there is teeth in the legislation because it requires the denial or revocation of visas to individuals placed on the list, with waivers only for national security or to allow attendance at the United Nations;

Finally, the legislation requires the annual State Department Report on Human Rights to include a section on LGBTQ+ international human rights, as well as an annual report to Congress on the status of the law's effectiveness; and requires the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to designate a staffer responsible for tracking violence, criminalization, and restrictions on the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms in foreign countries based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-241 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 900, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated

in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part A of House Report 117-241, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR.

CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 900, I offer the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, printed in part A of House Report 117-241, offered by Mr. CICILLINE of Rhode Island:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. CRIST OF FLORIDA

Page 9, after line 21, insert the following:

() EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A covered individual shall not be subject to sanctions under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with clause (ii), that such individual has a reasonable fear of persecution based on—

(I) actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics;

(II) race, religion, or nationality; or

(III) political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

(ii) DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION.—A certification under clause (i) shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the determination required by such clause. Any proceedings relating to such determination shall not be publicly available.

(iii) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "covered individual" means an individual who is an immediate family member of foreign person on the list required by subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. ____ STUDY REQUIRED.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report that comprises of sections from each regional bureau detailing past risks to LGBTQI individuals, with a summary on the differences between regions with respect to such risks.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 11, after line 17, insert the following:

() RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to allow the

imposition of sanctions with respect to, or otherwise authorize any other action against, any foreign person based solely upon religious belief.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 3, line 15, insert "torture or" before "cruel".

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 10, after line 24, insert the following:

() FORM; PUBLICATION.—The report required by subsection (f) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The unclassified portion of such report shall be published on a publicly available website of the Department of State.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. WILLIAMS OF GEORGIA

Page 10, after line 24, insert the following:

() REPORT ON PREVENTION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing steps the Department can take to improve coordination with foreign governments, civil society groups, and the private sector, to prevent the commission of the human rights violations described in section 3(a)(1) against persons based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I address the en bloc amendments, I just want to respond quickly to a claim that has been made again on this floor that was made in the Rules Committee by my friend on the other side of the aisle that the Magnitsky Act has already adequately covered LGBTQI human rights violations. I am going to say it one more time: That is simply, factually incorrect.

All of the cases that my friend cited, Mr. Speaker, do not involve LGBTQI people, save one. There is one specific LGBTQI case in which sanctions were imposed in 2019 against the Chechen leader for kidnapping, torturing, and killing members of the LGBTQI community.

The cases she makes reference to in Bangladesh, in Cuba, and in Uganda involve judicial corruption, and they involve a government crackdown on democracy, but they don't involve individuals who were targeted or brutalized because they were members of the LGBTQI community.

So there is, in fact, not sufficient use of Magnitsky. That is what the Global Respect Act will fix. It will make visa sanctions against such individuals a mandatory requirement.

So this idea of pulling other human rights cases and saying, Isn't this enough?

It is not. This is a growing, serious, and deadly problem.

Mr. Speaker, I move these amendments which, taken together, both

strengthen the bill and make a strong statement that the United States stands with the LGBTQI community around the world.

This package of amendments clarifies that torture is a part of the definition of a human rights violation. This definition, which we have used since the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, makes it clear that it is actions—torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment—that lead to sanctions.

These amendments firmly state that the value of religious freedom is protected. The United States has long been a leader of protecting freedom of religion, and our foreign policy must uphold that tradition. The Harder amendment within the en bloc makes it clear that no one—I repeat, no one—will be sanctioned due to their religious beliefs; instead, only those who commit egregious acts of violence—torture, enforced disappearances, or extrajudicial killings—will be denied entry to the United States.

Despite what some of my colleagues may say, religious freedom is not in conflict with the promotion of global LGBTQI rights. This amendment acknowledges this truth and upholds the rights of all people regardless of their religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics to be protected from violence and brutality.

These amendments will also provide the Biden-Harris administration with additional tools to continue its historic work to build the international coalition of countries protecting LGBTQI people. It is important that we stand with countries around the world, including those like Botswana, which legalized same-sex relationships in 2019, to strengthen equality around the globe.

With today's vote, the U.S. House will send a strong message around the world that every member of the LGBTQI community deserves to live with dignity and free from violence, unlawful detention, torture, and other forms of brutality.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just to respond a little bit to the sponsor, and, again, I can't say enough that we support and echo the sentiments of protecting the rights of the LGBTQI community around the world and at home.

But this bill actually mirrors the Global Magnitsky Act, and the language is the same. So it is kind of hard to argue we should just have another set of standards and require even more reporting from a State Department that is overwhelmed by issues around the world when we already have this.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at these instances, the State Department doesn't disclose necessarily what the nature of it is because of the confidentiality, but if you actually go into a Google search and look at the reporting in each of

these countries, they are all based on conduct against people with LGBT leanings, and that is why the act was used. The State Department preserves confidentiality.

□ 1000

So in the end, yes, we are using this act right now, today, to condemn and to sanction this activity against the LGBTQ communities around the world. So I oppose the en bloc of amendments. While some of the amendments are well-intentioned, they are ultimately duplicative and unnecessary, again, just like the underlying act. They require the Department of State to do what it is already doing in practice.

For example, the Gottheimer amendment No. 2 requires a study examining risks to LGBTQI individuals. The State Department publishes its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices each year, including this data, and they just provided another report recently.

Human rights officers who are stationed at our embassies and consulates around the world meet routinely with local activists and local officials to gain this information. They talk to individuals on the ground to compile these reports, which are detailed and comprehensive. Each regional bureau in the Department is involved in this process. This amendment, therefore, calls for the Department to do what it is already doing, and is burdensome on the Foreign Service officers and career officials.

Other amendments, like the Harder amendment No. 7, also very well-intentioned and also messaging in a very positive way, show that the Democrats know they have overreached on the bill. The Harder amendment prevents sanctions against any individual based solely upon religious belief.

I agree with this sentiment, but at markup, Democrats rejected a very similar religious freedom and free speech amendment offered by Representative SCOTT PERRY. The rationale was: Well, this bill just isn't about that. Well, it seems one of their colleagues disagrees.

While I appreciate the Democrats are willing to acknowledge some of the flaws in the bill, the Harder amendment is also insufficient. The amendment speaks only of religious belief. It does not speak to situations in which religious adherents manifest or express their beliefs in daily life.

So under Representative HARDER's amendment, a person who expresses belief in the traditional family, or in conventional human biology, could still be sanctioned because sanctions would not be based on beliefs but, rather, on actions.

This amendment is not as robust as the measure that Representative PERRY put forward at markup, and we have no choice but to oppose it.

This en bloc does not contain amendments that would enhance the legislation, in our opinion. Instead, these

amendments seek to add safeguards to a bill that, as I have explained, is duplicative, unnecessary, and even dangerous insofar as it can be used by the left to target political opponents in the international culture wars.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to proactively prevent human rights abuses against LGBTQI individuals.

As the Congresswoman representing the LGBTQI capital of the South, this amendment is just another way that my district is leading the way to achieve human rights and equity for all. Decades of advocacy, from Atlanta's first gay pride march in 1971, to annual events like Black Pride and Southern Fried Queer Pride have made Atlanta the city "too busy to hate."

Atlanta gets a perfect score from the Human Rights Campaign, and the community that the Black and LGBTQ-plus activists have created in Atlanta is the kind of world that we want everywhere. At home, we have a saying, "Atlanta influences everything," and my amendment is designed to do just that by extending human rights protections beyond my city and our Nation's borders.

With my amendment, the State Department will study how it can better coordinate internationally to prevent international human rights abuses based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics before those abuses occur. This will create a better world for everyone no matter where they live, who they love, or how they identify.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I just want to respond quickly to two things before I close. The first is, again, the Global Respect Act, like Magnitsky, does not punish and cannot be invoked for speech. It is very clear. It has never been used in that way, and it specifically targets conduct. But out of an abundance of caution, to reassure our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, Mr. HARDER offers an amendment that makes that explicit, that says that no one will be sanctioned due to their religious beliefs. Instead, only those who commit egregious acts of violence, including: torture, enforced disappearance, or extrajudicial killings will be denied entry into the United States.

This notion of like, well, we were concerned about this religion issue, but when it is explicitly addressed because it is offered by a Democrat through the

amendment process and not a Republican, it doesn't satisfy my friends on the other side of the aisle. It is very disappointing; very disappointing.

This Global Respect Act legislation is designed to address a real problem, and I will just say one last time, in section 3 of the bill, the language in the bill includes gross violations of internationally recognized human rights as codified in 22 U.S.C. 2304. What is that? Not your view on marriage, not whether you like someone. It is defined as: “. . . torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person.”

This is a well-established definition for gross human rights violations. This bill simply says, if you engage in that kind of behavior, you do not have a right to enter the United States of America. We will deny you a visa because we stand for human rights.

So I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment, support this bill, be proud today that the United States is standing again for the protection of human rights of all people here in the United States, and around the world.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELBENE). Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 207, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—223

Adams	Butterfield	Courtney
Aguilar	Carbajal	Craig
Allred	Cardenas	Crist
Auchincloss	Carson	Crow
Axne	Carter (LA)	Cuellar
Barragán	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Bass	Case	Davis, Danny K.
Beatty	Casten	Dean
Bera	Castor (FL)	DeFazio
Beyer	Castro (TX)	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Cherfilus-	DeLauro
Blumenauer	McCormick	DeBene
Blunt Rochester	Chu	Delgado
Bonamici	Cicilline	Demings
Bourdeaux	Clark (MA)	DeSaulnier
Bowman	Clarke (NY)	Deutch
Boyle, Brendan	Cleaver	Dingell
F.	Clyburn	Doggett
Brown (MD)	Cohen	Doyle, Michael
Brown (OH)	Connolly	F.
Brownley	Cooper	Escobar
Bush	Correa	Eshoo
Bustos	Costa	Españolat

Evans	Levin (MI)	Rush
Fitzpatrick	Lieu	Ryan
Fletcher	Lofgren	Sánchez
Foster	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Frankel, Lois	Luria	Scanlon
Gallego	Lynch	Schakowsky
Garamendi	Malinowski	Schiff
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Schneider
Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.	Schrader
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Schrier
Gomez	Manning	Scott (VA)
Gonzalez,	Matsui	Scott, David
Vicente	McBath	Sewell
Gottheimer	McCollum	Sherman
Green, Al (TX)	McEachin	Sherrill
Grijalva	McGovern	Sires
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Slotkin
Hayes	Meeks	Smith (WA)
Higgins (NY)	Meng	Soto
Himes	Mfume	Spanberger
Horsford	Moore (WI)	Speier
Houlihan	Morelle	Stansbury
Hoyer	Moulton	Stanton
Huffman	Mrvan	Stevens
Jackson Lee	Murphy (FL)	Strickland
Jacobs (CA)	Nadler	Suozi
Jayapal	Napolitano	Swalwell
Jeffries	Neal	Takano
Johnson (GA)	Neguse	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (TX)	Newman	Thompson (MS)
Jones	Norcross	Titus
Kahele	O'Halloran	Tlaib
Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Omar
Katko	Pallone	Tonko
Keating	Panetta	Torres (CA)
Kelly (IL)	Pappas	Torres (NY)
Khanna	Pascrell	Trahan
Kildee	Payne	Trone
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Underwood
Kim (NJ)	Peters	Vargas
Kind	Phillips	Veasey
Kirkpatrick	Pingree	Vela
Krishnamoorthi	Pocan	Velázquez
Kuster	Porter	Wasserman
Lamb	Pressley	Schultz
Langevin	Price (NC)	Waters
Larsen (WA)	Quigley	Watson Coleman
Larson (CT)	Raskin	Welch
Lawrence	Rice (NY)	Wexton
Lawson (FL)	Ross	Wild
Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Williams (GA)
Lee (NV)	Ruiz	Wilson (FL)
Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger	Yarmuth
Levin (CA)		

NAYS—207

Aderholt	Davidson	Harris
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Harshbarger
Amodei	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Armstrong	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Arrington	Donalds	Herrell
Babin	Duncan	Herrera Beutler
Bacon	Dunn	Hice (GA)
Baird	Ellzey	Higgins (LA)
Balderson	Emmer	Hill
Banks	Estes	Hinson
Barr	Fallon	Hollingsworth
Bentz	Feenstra	Hudson
Bergman	Ferguson	Huizenga
Bice (OK)	Fischbach	Issa
Biggs	Fitzgerald	Jackson
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Jacobs (NY)
Bishop (NC)	Fortenberry	Johnson (LA)
Boebert	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Bost	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Brady	Scott	Jordan
Brooks	Fulcher	Joyce (OH)
Buchanan	Gaetz	Joyce (PA)
Buck	Gallagher	Keller
Bucshon	Garbarino	Kelly (MS)
Budd	Garcia (CA)	Kelly (PA)
Burchett	Gibbs	Kim (CA)
Burgess	Gimenez	Kinzinger
Cammack	Gohmert	Kustoff
Carey	Gonzales, Tony	LaHood
Carl	Gonzalez (OH)	LaMalfa
Carter (GA)	Good (VA)	Lamborn
Carter (TX)	Gooden (TX)	Latta
Cawthorn	Gosar	LaTurner
Chabot	Granger	Lesko
Cheney	Graves (LA)	Letlow
Cline	Graves (MO)	Long
Cloud	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Clyde	Greene (GA)	Lucas
Cole	Griffith	Luetkemeyer
Comer	Grothman	Mace
Crawford	Guest	Malliotakis
Crenshaw	Guthrie	Mann
Curtis	Hagedorn	Massie

Mast	Posey	Stewart
McCarthy	Reed	Taylor
McCaul	Reschenthaler	Tenney
McClain	Rice (SC)	Thompson (PA)
McClintock	Rodgers (WA)	Tiffany
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Timmons
McKinley	Rogers (KY)	Turner
Meijer	Rose	Upton
Meuser	Rosendale	Valadao
Miller (IL)	Rouzer	Van Drew
Miller (WV)	Roy	Van Duyne
Miller-Meeks	Rutherford	Wagner
Moolenaar	Scalise	Walberg
Mooney	Schweikert	Walorski
Moore (AL)	Scott, Austin	Waltz
Moore (UT)	Sessions	Weber (TX)
Mullin	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Nehls	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Newhouse	Smith (NE)	Westerman
Norman	Smith (NJ)	Williams (TX)
Obenolte	Smucker	Wilson (SC)
Owens	Spartz	Wittman
Palazzo	Stauber	Womack
Palmer	Steel	Young
Pence	Stefanik	Zeldin
Perry	Steil	
Pfluger	Steube	

NOT VOTING—3

Murphy (NC) Salazar

□ 1052

Mr. KELLER changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Correa)	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Lucas (Mullin)
Amodei (Balderson)	Gonzalez (OH)	Malinowski (Pallone)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Balderson)	McEachin (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)	Gonzalez,	Moore (WI)
Bera (Correa)	Vicente (Correa)	(Raskin)
Bergman (Stauber)	Gosar (Gaetz)	Napolitano (Correa)
Bowman (Jeffries)	Grijalva (García (IL))	Omar (García (IL))
Boyle, Brendan	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
F. (Beyer)	Huffman (Gomez)	Pingree
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Issa (García (CA))	(Bonamici)
Brownley (Meng)	Johnson (SD)	Porter (Wexton)
Clarke (NY)	(Bice (OK))	Reed (McHenry)
(Kelly (IL))	Kahele (Case)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Cohen (Beyer)	Keating (Cicilline)	Ruiz (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman)	Kelly (PA)	Ruppersberger (Beyer)
Schultz)	(Balderson)	Rush (Kaptur)
Cuellar (Correa)	Khanna (Gomez)	Schneider (Kelly (IL))
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Kinzinger (Rice (SC))	Sewell (Cicilline)
Doggett (Raskin)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
Dunn (Joyce (PA))	Kuster (Bonamici)	Soto (Wasserman)
Fallon (Ellzey)	(Balderson)	Schultz)
Frankel, Lois (Meng)	Larson (CT)	Strickland (Takano)
(Cicilline)	(Cicilline)	Suozi (Raskin)
Lawson (FL)	Lawson (FL)	Trone (Beyer)
Fulcher (Evans)	(Evans)	Vargas (Correa)
(Simpson)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Waters (Jeffries)
Garamendi (Correa)	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gimenez (Cammack)	Lowenthal	Wilson (FL)
(Beyer)	(Cicilline)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 206, not voting 0, as follows:

[Roll No. 43]

YEAS—227

Adams	Golden	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascarell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Phillips
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pocan
Bonamici	Hoyer	Porter
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
F.	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown (MD)	Jeffries	Reed
Brown (OH)	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Bush	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Kahele	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Katko	Rush
Cárdenas	Keating	Ryan
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Salazar
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sánchez
Cartwright	Kildee	Sarbanes
Case	Kilmer	Scanlon
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kinzinger	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Lamb	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lawrence	Sires
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Lee (NV)	Soto
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Costa	Levin (CA)	Speier
Courtney	Levin (MI)	Stansbury
Craig	Lieu	Stanton
Crist	Lofgren	Stevens
Crow	Lowenthal	Strickland
Cuellar	Luria	Suozi
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Swalwell
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski	Takano
Dean	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DeLauro	Manning	Tlaib
DelBene	Matsui	Tonko
Delgado	McBath	Torres (CA)
Demings	McCollum	Torres (NY)
DeSaulnier	McEachin	Trahan
Deutch	McGovern	Trone
Dingell	McNerney	Underwood
Doggett	Meeks	Vargas
Doyle, Michael	Meijer	Veasey
F.	Meng	Vela
Escobar	Mfume	Velázquez
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Espallat	Morelle	Schultz
Evans	Moulton	Waters
Fitzpatrick	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Foster	Nadler	Wexton
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Wild
Gallo	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Newman	Yarmuth
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	

NAYS—206

Aderholt	Balderson	Bishop (NC)
Allen	Banks	Boebert
Amodei	Barr	Bost
Armstrong	Bentz	Brady
Arrington	Bergman	Brooks
Babin	Bice (OK)	Buchanan
Bacon	Biggs	Buck
Baird	Bilirakis	Bucshon

Budd	Guthrie	Nehls
Burchett	Hagedorn	Newhouse
Burgess	Harris	Norman
Calvert	Harshbarger	Obornolte
Cammack	Hartzler	Owens
Carey	Hern	Palazzo
Carl	Herrell	Palmer
Carter (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Carter (TX)	Hice (GA)	Perry
Cawthorn	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Chabot	Hill	Posey
Cheney	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Cline	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Cloud	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Clyde	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cole	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Comer	Jackson	Rose
Crawford	Jacobs (NY)	Rosendale
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Curtis	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Davidson	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford
Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Scalise
DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Donalds	Keller	Sessions
Duncan	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Dunn	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Smith (NE)
Emmer	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Estes	LaHood	Smucker
Fallon	LaMalfa	Spartz
Feenstra	Lamborn	Stauber
Ferguson	Latta	Steel
Fischbach	LaTurner	Stefanik
Fitzgerald	Lesko	Steil
Fleischmann	Letlow	Steube
Fortenberry	Long	Stewart
Foxx	Loudermilk	Taylor
Franklin, C.	Lucas	Tenney
Scott	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)
Fulcher	Mace	Tiffany
Gaetz	Malliotakis	Timmons
Gallagher	Mann	Turner
Garbarino	Massie	Upton
Garcia (CA)	Mast	Valadao
Gibbs	McCarthy	Van Drew
Gimenez	McCaul	Van Dwyne
Gohmert	McClain	Wagner
Gonzales, Tony	McClintock	Walberg
Gonzalez (OH)	McHenry	Walorski
Good (VA)	McKinley	Waltz
Gooden (TX)	Meuser	Weber (TX)
Gosar	Miller (IL)	Webster (FL)
Granger	Miller (WV)	Wenstrup
Graves (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Westerman
Graves (MO)	Moolenaar	Williams (TX)
Green (TN)	Mooney	Wilson (SC)
Greene (GA)	Moore (AL)	Wittman
Griffith	Moore (UT)	Womack
Grothman	Mullin	Young
Guest	Murphy (NC)	Zeldin

□ 1111

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Correa)	Doggett (Raskin)	Johnson (SD)
Amodei	Dunn (Joyce)	(Bice (OK))
(Balderson)	(PA)	Kahele (Case)
Baird (Bucshon)	Fallon (Ellzey)	Keating
Bass (Takano)	Frankel, Lois	(Cicilline)
Bera (Correa)	(Meng)	Kelly (PA)
Bergman	Fulcher	(Balderson)
(Stauber)	(Simpson)	Khanna (Gomez)
Bowman	Garamendi	Kinzinger (Rice)
(Jeffries)	(Correa)	(SC)
Boyle, Brendan	Gimenez	Kirkpatrick
F. (Beyer)	(Cammack)	(Pallone)
Brooks (Moore)	Gohmert (Weber)	Kuster
(AL)	(TX)	(Bonamici)
Brownley (Meng)	Gonzalez (OH)	Larson (CT)
Calvert (Garcia)	(Balderson)	(Cicilline)
(CA)	Gonzalez,	Lawson (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	(Evans)
(Kelly (IL))	(Correa)	Lofgren (Jeffries)
Cohen (Beyer)	Gosar (Gaetz)	Loudermilk
Crist	Grijalva (Garcia)	(Fleischmann)
(Wasserman	(IL))	Lowenthal
Schultz)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Beyer)
Cuellar (Correa)	Huffman (Gomez)	Lucas (Mullin)
DeSaulnier	Issa (Garcia)	Malinowski
(Raskin)	(CA)	(Pallone)

McEachin	Roybal-Allard	Soto (Wasserman)
(Wexton)	(Correa)	Schultz)
Moore (WI)	Ruiz (Correa)	Strickland
(Raskin)	Ruppersberger	(Takano)
Napolitano	(Beyer)	Suozi (Raskin)
(Correa)	Rush (Kaptur)	Trone (Beyer)
Omar (Garcia)	Salazar (Kim)	Vargas (Correa)
(IL))	(CA))	Waters (Jeffries)
Payne (Pallone)	Schneider (Kelly)	Watson Coleman
Pingree	(IL))	(Pallone)
(Bonamici)	Sewell (Cicilline)	Wilson (FL)
Porter (Wexton)	Sires (Pallone)	(Cicilline)
Reed (McHenry)		

ATANASIO TAITANO PEREZ POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TONKO). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3539) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the “Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 1, answered “present” 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 44]

YEAS—417

Adams	Carbajal	Demings
Aderholt	Cárdenas	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Carey	DesJarlais
Allen	Carl	Deutch
Allred	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Amodei	Carter (GA)	Dingell
Armstrong	Carter (LA)	Doggett
Arrington	Carter (TX)	Donalds
Auchincloss	Cartwright	Duncan
Axne	Case	Dunn
Babin	Casten	Ellzey
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Emmer
Baird	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Balderson	Cawthorn	Eshoo
Banks	Chabot	Espallat
Barr	Cheney	Estes
Barragán	Cherfilus-	Evans
Bass	McCormick	Fallon
Beatty	Chu	Feenstra
Bentz	Cicilline	Ferguson
Bera	Clark (MA)	Fischbach
Bergman	Clarke (NY)	Fitzgerald
Beyer	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick
Bice (OK)	Cline	Fleischmann
Biggs	Cloud	Fletcher
Bilirakis	Clyburn	Fortenberry
Bishop (GA)	Clyde	Foster
Bishop (NC)	Cohen	Foxx
Blumenauer	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Blunt Rochester	Comer	Franklin, C.
Bonamici	Connolly	Scott
Bost	Cooper	Fulcher
Bourdeaux	Correa	Gaetz
Bowman	Costa	Gallagher
Boyle, Brendan	Courtney	Gallo
F.	Craig	Garamendi
Brooks	Crawford	Garbarino
Brown (MD)	Crenshaw	Garcia (CA)
Brown (OH)	Crist	Garcia (IL)
Brownley	Crow	Garcia (TX)
Buchanan	Cuellar	Gibbs
Buck	Davids (KS)	Gimenez
Bucshon	Davidson	Gohmert
Budd	Davis, Danny K.	Golden
Burchett	Davis, Rodney	Gomez
Burgess	Dean	Gonzales, Tony
Bustos	DeFazio	Gonzalez,
Butterfield	DeGette	Vicente
Calvert	DeLauro	Good (VA)
Cammack	DelBene	Gooden (TX)
	Delgado	Gosar

Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jacobs (NY)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kahele
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas

Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis
 Maloney
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Mast
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford

NAYS—1

Massie

PRESENT—2

Boebert

Roy

Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swallwell
 Takano
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Duyne
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Zeldin

NOT VOTING—13

Brady
 Curtis
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Harris
 Himes
 Jackson
 Murphy (FL)
 Nehls
 Norman
 Palazzo
 Yarmuth
 Young

□ 1133

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Correa)	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	McEachin (Wexton)
Amodei (Balderson)	Gonzalez, Vicente	Moore (WI)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Correa)	(Raskin)
Bass (Takano)	Gosar (Gaetz)	Napolitano (Correa)
Bera (Correa)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Omar (Garcia (IL))
Bergman	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
Soto (Staubert)	Huffman (Gomez)	Pingree (Bonamici)
Bowman	Issa (Garcia (CA))	Porter (Wexton)
(Jeffries)	Johnson (SD)	Reed (McHenry)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)	(Bice (OK))	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Kahele (Case)	Ruiz (Correa)
Brownley (Meng)	Keating (Cicilline)	Ruppertsberger (Beyer)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Kelly (PA)	Rush (Kaptur)
Clarke (NY)	(Balderson)	Salazar (Kim (CA))
(Kelly (IL))	Khanna (Gomez)	Schneider (Kelly (IL))
Cohen (Beyer)	Kinzinger (Rice (SC))	Sewell (Cicilline)
Crist	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Kuster	Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	(Bonamici)	Strickland (Takano)
Doggett (Raskin)	Larson (CT)	Suozzi (Raskin)
Dunn (Joyce (PA))	(Cicilline)	Trone (Beyer)
Fallon (Ellzey)	Lawson (FL)	Vargas (Correa)
Frankel, Lois (Meng)	(Evans)	Waters (Jeffries)
Fulcher	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
(Simpson)	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Lowenthal	(Cicilline)
(Correa)	Lucas (Mullin)	
Jimenez	Malinowski (Pallone)	
(Cammack)		

LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE
BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2842) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, as the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building,” on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 167, answered “present” 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—245

Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman

Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espaillat
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez, Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
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 Jacobs (NY)
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Gaetz	Keller	Rodgers (WA)
Gallagher	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)
Garbarino	Kelly (PA)	Rose
Gibbs	Kustoff	Rosendale
Gimenez	LaHood	Rouzer
Gohmert	LaTurner	Rutherford
Gonzales, Tony	Lesko	Scalise
Good (VA)	Letlow	Scott, Austin
Gooden (TX)	Long	Sessions
Gosar	Loudermilk	Simpson
Granger	Lucas	Smith (MO)
Graves (LA)	Mace	Smith (NE)
Graves (MO)	Mann	Smucker
Greene (GA)	Massie	Spartz
Griffith	Mast	Staubert
Grothman	McCaul	Stefanik
Guest	McClain	Steil
Guthrie	McKinley	Steube
Hagedorn	Meuser	Stewart
Harris	Miller (IL)	Taylor
Harshbarger	Miller (WV)	Tenney
Hartzler	Miller-Meeks	Tiffany
Hern	Moolenaar	Timmons
Herrell	Mooney	Turner
Herrera Beutler	Moore (AL)	Van Drew
Hice (GA)	Moore (UT)	Wagner
Higgins (LA)	Mullin	Walorski
Hill	Murphy (NC)	Waltz
Hinson	Newhouse	Weber (TX)
Hollingsworth	Owens	Webster (FL)
Huizenga	Palmer	Wenstrup
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Westerman
Johnson (OH)	Perry	Williams (TX)
Johnson (SD)	Pfleger	Wilson (SC)
Jordan	Posey	Wittman
Joyce (OH)	Reschenthaler	Womack
Joyce (PA)	Rice (SC)	Zeldin

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—21

Brady	Gonzalez (OH)	Nehls
Buchanan	Green (TN)	Norman
Burgess	Himes	Palazzo
Castor (FL)	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger	Van Duyne
Doyle, Michael F.	Lamborn	Yarmuth
Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer	
	Murphy (FL)	

□ 1152

Messrs. TONY GONZALES of Texas, COMER, and GIMENEZ changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 44 and 45 on February 9, 2022. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall Nos. 44 and 45.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aguilar (Correa)	DeSaulnier	Issa (Garcia)
Amodei	(Raskin)	(CA))
(Balderson)	Doggett (Raskin)	Johnson (SD)
Baird (Bucshon)	Dunn (Joyce)	(Bice (OK))
Bass (Takano)	(PA))	Kahele (Case)
Bera (Correa)	Fallon (Ellzey)	Keating
Bergman	Frankel, Lois	(Cicilline)
(Stauber)	(Meng)	Kelly (PA)
Bowman	Fulcher	(Balderson)
(Jeffries)	(Simpson)	Khanna (Gomez)
Boyle, Brendan	Garamendi	Kirkpatrick
F. (Beyer)	(Correa)	(Pallone)
Brooks (Moore)	Gimenez	Kuster
(AL))	(Cammack)	(Bonamici)
Brownley (Meng)	Gohmert (Weber)	Larson (CT)
Calvert (Garcia)	(TX))	(Cicilline)
(CA))	Gonzalez,	Lawson (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	(Evans)
(Kelly (IL))	(Correa)	Loftgren (Jeffries)
Cohen (Beyer)	Gosar (Gaetz)	Loudermilk
Crist	Grijalva (Garcia)	(Fleischmann)
(Wasserman)	(IL))	Lowenthal
Schultz	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Beyer)
Cuellar (Correa)	Huffman (Gomez)	Lucas (Mullin)

Malinowski	Porter (Wexton)	Sires (Pallone)
(Pallone)	Reed (McHenry)	Soto (Wasserman)
McEachin	Roybal-Allard	Schultz)
(Wexton)	(Correa)	Strickland
Moore (WI)	Ruiz (Correa)	(Takano)
(Raskin)	Ruppersberger	Suozi (Raskin)
Napolitano	(Beyer)	Trone (Beyer)
(Correa)	Rush (Kaptur)	Vargas (Correa)
Omar (Garcia)	Salazar (Kim)	Waters (Jeffries)
(IL))	(CA))	Watson Coleman
Payne (Pallone)	Schneider (Kelly)	(Pallone)
Pingree	(IL))	Wilson (FL)
(Bonamici)	Sewell (Cicilline)	(Cicilline)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1440

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 1440.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana). The gentlewoman's request is accepted.

SUPPORT AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

(Ms. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, investing in innovation is vital to strengthening America's economic and national security. That is why I supported the America COMPETES Act of 2022, which makes a historic investment in American technology and innovation.

This bipartisan bill addresses 21st century challenges by turbocharging the domestic production of semiconductors, increasing the manufacturing workforce, and investing in STEM education. I am proud that my amendment, which creates partnerships with local industries to tailor STEM education to local economic needs, was included in the House version of the bill.

This amendment will broaden the scope of STEM education and offer new opportunities in rural communities like much of my district. With transformative investments in some of Illinois' biggest industries, like manufacturing, education, energy, and biotechnology, the America COMPETES Act will strengthen the STEM pipeline in my district and across the country.

I am proud of this bipartisan effort to support American economic competitiveness and urge my Senate colleagues to act quickly to send this legislation to the President's desk.

FENTANYL CRISIS

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, we surpassed 100,000 overdose deaths this year, a 28 percent increase. The amount of fentanyl seized at our southern border—seized—is over 100 million pills and 11,000 pounds. Now, as a physician who has administered fentanyl, this is enough to kill hundreds of mil-

lions of Americans. The price of heroin is now down to \$20 a dose; the price of fentanyl down to \$2.

One stunning supply chain success this administration has under its belt is the fentanyl supply chain across our southern border. One place this administration has successfully fought inflation is in lowering the price of illegal opioids on our streets.

The latest effort by this administration to promote drug use is now to spend \$30 million to supply clean crack-smoking pipes to addicts.

Mr. Speaker, just say no.

□ 1200

ACTING ON HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN SYRIA

(Ms. NEWMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NEWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because there is a humanitarian crisis in Syria right now. For the past 2 years, there have been tens of thousands of Syrians in the Rukban settlement suffering from not only starvation but a lack of medical care.

The last remaining UNICEF clinic in this encampment closed in March 2020, right at the onset of the global pandemic. Since then, thousands in the camp have tested positive but have nowhere to quarantine. They don't have access to vaccines. They don't have access to medical care. They do not have access to clean water.

With Russia and the Assad regimes preventing aid from reaching the camp, I am calling on the U.S. to implore immediate action to intervene and help.

We have a fundamental obligation to save thousands of Syrian lives.

CONGRATULATING SHARON HUGHES FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE

(Mr. DAVIDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and thank Sharon Hughes for her 20 years of service to the Eighth District of Ohio.

Sharon was born in Marion, Ohio, and attended Bowling Green State University. She worked for Congressman John Boehner from 2002 to 2016, and she has been a dedicated staff member in my office since 2016. She served as a caseworker and office manager, and also directed the military academy nomination process with excellence, and the Congressional Art Competition with excellence as well.

Outside of her congressional work, she also served in several leadership roles for the Butler Philharmonic Orchestra.

During her 20 years of service to the Eighth District of Ohio, Sharon has made a difference in the lives of countless constituents, including assisting in

securing Federal benefits; solving tax return problems; and acquiring service records, passports, and military service-connected disability compensation.

I thank Sharon so much for everything that she has done for Ohio's Eighth District. May she enjoy her well-earned retirement.

REMEMBERING BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES MCGEE

(Ms. PRESSLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of legendary retired Air Force Brigadier General Charles McGee, who peacefully departed on the morning of January 16, 2022. He was 102 years young and one of the last surviving Tuskegee Airmen.

Charles McGee lived a full and beautiful life of bravery and perseverance. He was the embodiment of hope and service.

As a Tuskegee Airman, he made history as one of the first Black military aviators, breaking the color barrier in the armed services during World War II and flying 409 fighter combat missions in three wars.

In addition to his life of service, Mr. McGee created an enduring legacy through the family that he grew. He married the love of his life, Ms. Frances Nelson, in April 1942. The two would go on to be married for more than 50 years.

He is survived by his 3 children, Charlene, Ronald, and Yvonne; 10 grandchildren; 14 great-grandchildren; and 1 great-great-grandchild.

Black history is American history, and Charles McGee is an American hero. General McGee's legacy will live on through the pages of our history, the incredible family he created, and the lives he touched, including my own.

Mr. Speaker, to our General, our beloved Papa Gee, I pray that he rests in peace and power, reunited with his love, Frances, with the wind forever at his back and the clearest blue skies ahead.

REMEMBERING DWIGHT L. CLEMENTS

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to speak about a great Nebraskan and a great American. His name is Dwight L. Clements. He died last week at 102 years old.

Dwight Clements was born in Elmwood, Nebraska, and he went on to study at the University of Nebraska and got a degree in business.

But this is the interesting part, Mr. Speaker: His education was disrupted by World War II, where he served as an Army combat engineer in France until the war ended in 1945.

After the war, Dwight earned his law degree at the University of Nebraska and then returned to small-town Elmwood to work at the family-owned American Exchange Bank and to join the law firm with his father, Clements Law Firm. He continued in banking and law until he retired in 1985.

But this is the point, Mr. Speaker: Dwight Clements was a humble, dutiful, small-town Nebraskan. But as a member of the Greatest Generation, he served something far larger than himself. Through his sense of duty, selflessness, sacrifice, and patriotism, he represented the kind of person that not only holds Nebraska together but holds America together.

May he rest in peace.

RECOGNIZING THORNTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Thornton Fire Department in Thornton, Colorado, for earning the 2021 Congressional Fire Services Institute's Masimo Excellence in Fire Service-Based EMS Award, which is given annually to the top fire department in the country.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Thornton Fire Department has gone above and beyond to serve their community. As part of their efforts, they created a Pandemic Response Team that has conducted over 20,000 COVID tests for public employees, senior citizens, first responders, and other community members. When vaccines became available, the Pandemic Response Team expanded their services to administer over 80,000 vaccinations at drive-through sites for city employees and other community members.

The Pandemic Response Team's success led other fire agencies around the country to look to Thornton as a model for how to effectively respond to the challenges of COVID-19.

In a very difficult year for fire and emergency services, the Thornton Fire Department's innovative approach to a rapidly changing public health crisis is something we should all thank them for and model.

FACING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WEAKNESS

(Mr. CAREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as our Nation faces major foreign and domestic challenges brought on by the weakness of the Biden administration.

The border crisis, the botched withdrawal from Afghanistan, the failure to hold China accountable, the green-lighting of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and "minor incursion" remarks have sent signals of weakness to our global

adversaries. That weakness is now being tested as Russian aggression threatens the sovereignty of our strategic partners in Ukraine.

This threat to Ukraine is also a threat to democracy. Ukraine needs our support to defend itself. That means sending a strong signal by supporting more military and security equipment, as well as immediate financial, economic, and energy sanctions against the Russians.

At this time, our national sovereignty has been betrayed by the administration. Illegal immigrants and drugs are flowing across the southern border at a record pace.

We must act to secure our borders and support Ukraine. Failure to do so will weaken our national security for years to come.

ADDRESSING AMERICA'S FENTANYL CRISIS

(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, last year, more than 100,000 Americans died from drug overdoses, 60 percent of them from fentanyl. These were mothers and fathers. They were relatives, neighbors, friends. One was my nephew Eli.

Eli died from an unintentional fentanyl overdose, using a legal herbal supplement that had been laced with fentanyl. He would have turned 21 tomorrow.

What happened to Eli is not unique. Young people on social media who think that they are buying Adderall or Xanax are being sold fentanyl-contaminated counterfeits.

It is the responsibility of every Member of Congress to acknowledge that fentanyl is killing our constituents everywhere in America.

We know that the chemicals to develop these drugs originate in China. They are shipped to Mexico and flood our country.

We know that social platforms are capable of changing their algorithms to cut dealers' access to buyers, and we know that fentanyl test strips save lives but remain illegal in too many States.

Mr. Speaker, we can address these challenges. It is how we ensure that our kids, other kids like Eli, aren't lost and don't miss the opportunity to celebrate their 21st birthday.

RECOGNIZING TURNER SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. FEENSTRA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Turner Syndrome Awareness Month and my constituent, Nicole Cleveland, for bringing attention to this little-known disease.

At birth, Nicole was diagnosed with TS and was told she may never walk.

She did. Nicole was told that she would never go to college. She did. She graduated from Morningside University with a degree in political science and journalism.

But Nicole did not stop there. She went on to be the youngest woman ever elected to the Sergeant Bluff City Council and will be releasing her first book this spring called "The Butterfly Chronicles."

Now, she commits her time and talent to advocating for the more than 70,000 American women and girls who have TS.

In conjunction with her advocacy, I will soon be introducing a bill, the Protecting Girls with Turner Syndrome Act, to criminalize the abortion of any baby diagnosed with TS because my faith teaches me that every person is created for a purpose, and Nicole was certainly created as a special one.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Nicole for bringing awareness of TS and sharing her message of optimism and hope with so many people.

EXTENDING THE CHILD TAX CREDIT

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call for an extension of the critical child tax credit.

Here is the truth: Before expiring at the end of 2021, the expanded child tax credit was working. Payments lowered hunger. They kept nearly 4 million children out of poverty. And they helped countless people make ends meet.

The child tax credit was a critical lifeline for more than 35 million American families. This includes more than 70,000 in my district, which has some of the highest poverty in America.

Shaneice, a mother of three from Cleveland, used the payments to pay rent and afford basic necessities. But now, 2 months after the payments stopped, Shaneice says she is just getting by, and she is looking for side jobs to support her family.

It is time to extend the child tax credit. We cannot—we must not—let families down.

CATCHING BENGALS FEVER

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, greater Cincinnati is in the grips of Bengals fever.

From pep rallies at Paul Brown Stadium, to celebrations at bars and restaurants, and at home, to wall-to-wall coverage on the nightly news, everyone is celebrating the Bengals' third trip to the Super Bowl.

In that spirit, the city of Cheviot, on Cincinnati's west side, just renamed a number of streets after Bengals play-

ers. Cheviot residents will be driving down Joe Burrow Way rather than Harrison Avenue and Chase Drive instead of Glenmore Avenue.

It reminds me of the last time the Bengals went to the Super Bowl, back in 1989. Yes, it has been a while. We faced legendary 49ers quarterback Joe Montana for the second time at the Super Bowl. I was on the Cincinnati City Council at the time, and Montana Avenue became Esiason Street—that is Boomer Esiason, the Bengals quarterback—all in good fun, of course.

Well done, Cheviot. And I will just close with this: Who Dey.

CELEBRATING MINNESOTA WINTERS

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota is known for our winters. Most think we endure them, but the truth is, we celebrate them. From ice fishing to pond hockey to skiing, we love our snow and ice.

That is why I rise today to honor the 23 Minnesotans representing Team USA at this year's winter games.

Despite a population of under 6 million people, Minnesota sent more athletes to the Olympics than 49 of our 50 States and 61 of the 91 nations at the Olympics.

Five of those athletes hail from the district I represent, Minnesota's Frozen Third, including Jake Brown, Brock Faber, Dani Cameranesi, Grace Zumwinkle, and Kelly Pannek.

This is the first winter games in history to rely on almost 100 percent artificial snow, and if climate change continues to accelerate, few cities in the world will have enough snow to host future Winter Olympic Games.

Countless jobs in my district rely on snow and winter, like those at Strata Systems, which helped design the sleds for our luge team, and Polaris, the iconic snowmobile maker. We need to keep the North cold all around the world, and I invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to help us do so.

□ 1215

CALIFORNIA'S HIGH-SPEED RAIL COSTS HAVE SKYROCKETED

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, California's high-speed rail has issued a new draft business plan for the year 2022 that was released yesterday. It shows now a new price tag of \$105 billion, which is an increase of \$5 billion over the last plan we just received not too long ago.

Now, the original price that voters agreed to back in 2008 when it was placed on the ballot in front of them was a \$33 billion, not \$105 billion, plan.

Notably, it will now install a second rail between the towns of Merced and Bakersfield. Two tracks; two tracks that won't actually travel at high speeds because they can't get up to speed in that amount of distance. Two tracks that will be calling, I guess, ghost passengers for people that aren't going to be using this project anyway between Bakersfield and Merced.

Every transit agency in the country ought to be looking at this plan to see how it works. We need to be building water storage; we need to be spending money on forestry, because our forests burn every year, instead of this boondoggle, which continues to be a rat hole of good money for a project that isn't helping anybody.

REMEMBERING CAROLYN COLEMAN

(Ms. MANNING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the late Commissioner Carolyn Coleman, a loving mother, grandmother, and a remarkable trailblazer for civil rights.

She had a lifelong commitment to activism, from her first heroic actions at the Savannah sit-in, to her years of advising Governor Hunt on legislation to benefit minorities. She made history as Guilford County's first African-American chairwoman in 2005, where she continued to serve her community for the next two decades.

Commissioner Coleman recently earned the North Carolina Association of Black County Officials Frederick Douglass award for her work feeding the community during the pandemic, a testament to her unwavering commitment to service.

She was never the center of attention, but when she spoke, all eyes immediately went to her. Her thoughtful words had the power to change minds and encourage others to join her calls to action. Her influence made a consistent and admirable impact on the community.

Carolyn Coleman paved the way for progress, with a kind heart and a relentless spirit. She will be deeply missed by the Triad community, but she leaves behind an incredible legacy and a loving family. May her memory be a blessing for all who knew her.

PRESSURE TO USE CERTAIN COVID DRUGS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we break here for a recess, it is important to remember that COVID is still a very serious threat, and a little under 2,000 people a day are dying of it.

I have been contacted by medical professionals in my district who feel there is too much pressure to use

remdesivir and not enough opportunity to use ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine to treat this horrific disease. This is unprecedented that people would step in.

As I understand it, hospitals are billing out over \$3,000 a day for remdesivir, but they may be getting under \$50 or \$60 a day for ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine.

The combination of doctors being prevented from doing what they want and the fact that some people are making a lot more money on one drug than the other is something the press should be looking into, and it is something I think our Oversight and Reform Committee should be looking into.

I hope if anybody is paying attention, you pick up on this story and see what the real background is. I am not an expert on the topic, but experts on the topic do believe that people are dying unnecessarily.

AMERICA MUST STAND WITH KOSOVO

(Mr. TORRES of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, I proudly stand before you to celebrate the 14th independence of Kosovo, one of the world's youngest nations.

Rising from the ruins of ethnic cleansing at the murderous hands of one of the worst dictators in the 20th century, Kosovo has built a burgeoning democracy in whose heart the United States holds a special place.

Indeed, the U.S. has no greater friend in southeast Europe than Kosovo, and Kosovo should have no greater friend in the world than the U.S. We owe it to that friendship, as well as to the greater cause of democracy, to stand firmly with Kosovo as it seeks universal recognition from the international community and membership in both the EU and NATO.

The time has come for Kosovo to be given the full respect and recognition that an independent country deserves.

The United States must stand with those that not only stand with America but also stand for America. Kosovo stands for the American vision of a more democratic world.

HONORING THE LIFE OF HAVEN J. BARLOW

(Mr. MOORE of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Haven J. Barlow. Utah lost a community giant who lived to be 100 years old. It is hard to believe, but Haven's life was nearly cut short when at just 9 months old, a train struck the Model T Ford he was riding in, killing his mother and three other passengers.

Fortunately, he survived, and he lived a life full of service to others.

Haven served our country as a Navy ensign in World War II and was the longest-serving State legislator in Utah history, first elected in 1953 and served until 1995.

Haven's service to Utah and Davis County is immeasurable, where he spent much of his time focused on matters pertaining to education. He led the fight to establish and fund the first State vocational institution in Davis County, now Davis Technical College, the establishment of Weber State/Davis campus, and Utah's creation of the weighted pupil index (WPU), ensuring a child can get the same level of education regardless of where they lived.

In addition, Haven helped establish the Hill Aerospace Museum, the Freeport Center, the restoration of Utah's Governor's mansion, and was behind the original Utah Symphony Endowment Fund.

Haven was married to Bonnie Rae Ellison for 58 years before her passing, and raised six children. He is a Utah legend, and we honor him in his passing.

HUMAN DIGNITY IS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the passage of the Global Respect Act. I thank Congressman CICILLINE for sponsoring this legislation and also Chairman MEEKS and the Speaker for bringing it to the floor.

Human dignity is a basic human right, yet LGBTQ individuals are often targets for harassment, violence, and even death, simply based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

As chair of the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I am committed to protecting and promoting the human rights and dignity of all people, especially those who are marginalized and most vulnerable, such as LGBTQ individuals.

I am so proud that in the House FY22 SFOPS bill we provided \$15 million for the Global Equality Fund at the State Department and \$10 million for the protection of LGBTQ persons at USAID.

The Global Respect Act will ensure that the administration has the tools it needs to advance the rights of all human beings, regardless of who they are or who they love. This bill upholds our core values of tolerance and compassion for our fellow human beings. I want to congratulate this body for voting for this bill today.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in strong support of H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act of 2021, which

mandates a listing of and visa restrictions on foreign persons responsible for or complicit in human rights violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) persons.

It is very difficult for these individuals to suffer what they suffer. This community, of course, faces discrimination, violence, and bigotry all over the world. Sixty-eight countries criminalize same-sex sexual relations, which means that more than one-third of the United Nations' member states criminalize consenting adult and same-sex sexual relations. It includes nation-states in Africa. In up to nine countries, same-sex sexual relations may be punishable by death, and so-called anti-LGBTQ-plus propaganda laws inhibit LGBTQ-plus advocacy in at least three countries.

Let me thank Mr. CICILLINE and the leadership for putting this bill forward. This is a bipartisan bill with a list of foreign individuals found responsible for human rights violations against this community.

I am supporting this bill because it has teeth because it requires denial of and limitations on visas. Let me ask the Senate to pass Global Respect Act, H.R. 3485.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN.)

JANUARY 6 WOUNDS MUST HEAL

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority whip for yielding me the time and for his commitment to justice and all necessary to make this country a better place for everybody.

Mr. Speaker, some say that time heals all wounds. In the hours right after the January 6 attack, I was hopeful that with time America might begin to heal, too; that in the wake of such a dastardly attack on our democracy, Republicans would recoil in disgust at what they had created; that after the President of the United States whipped a violent mob into a frenzy and sent them here to attack Congress, they might finally say enough is enough.

That didn't happen, and it is not going to. The Republican National Committee just called January 6 "legitimate political discourse." Legitimate political discourse? They had lead pipes and guns. They destroyed property and beat cops. Give me a break.

Sadly, this is just their latest attempt to rewrite history. Last year they called January 6, "a normal tourist visit." They continue obstructing the January 6th Select Committee.

They continue spreading the big lie that the election was stolen despite overwhelming, incontrovertible evidence that it wasn't.

The former President again promised to pardon those who engaged in violence if he assumes office again. This week we learned that he considered using the military to seize ballot boxes. Now, there is a sentence that sends a chill down my spine.

I credit Leader MCCONNELL, who rebuked his party this week. He said January 6 was "a violent insurrection for the purpose of trying to prevent the peaceful transfer of power." But he is the exception.

For a majority of Republicans, things have not changed. They have stayed the same, stuck in a QAnon fever dream, waiting at the beck and call of a twice-impeached ex-President who has spent his retirement shredding evidence at Mar-a-Lago. Time has not stiffened their spines. It hasn't jolted them into reality or brought us together like we were in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks.

January 6 hasn't become a turning point. Instead, it has become a talking point. This is the new Republican reality. To gain support from the ex-President, you have to repeat a lie that the election was stolen, and to maintain the support of the Republican Party, you have to repeat another lie, that January 6 wasn't a violent uprising against America.

There is a word for that, Mr. Speaker. It is called fascism, and it is a jarring word, one I don't use lightly. So let me be clear exactly how I mean it. Fascism isn't about a particular set of beliefs or political ideology. It is about power and the lengths to which some people will go to acquire and retain it.

For decades, America fought against fascism, but today a growing movement here at home seeks to upend norms, settle disagreement with violence, and silence the truth.

"Free societies," American philosopher Jason Stanley says, "require truth, and so to smash freedom, you must smash truth."

So let me say this plainly: The election was not stolen. Trump-appointed judges say it was not stolen. Republican-led investigations say it was not stolen. Republican officials responsible for counting votes say it wasn't stolen.

If you are an elected official and you continue smashing the truth, even after all that we have learned about what happened on January 6, you are supporting fascism.

What is happening is not new. Even the earliest philosopher saw that democracies are particularly susceptible to tyranny. There is no reason to believe it can't happen here.

What is special about America isn't the strength of our institutions alone, it is the strength and courage of the people willing to stand up and fight for them. And that is why I am glad the January 6th Select Committee is doing its work. I am grateful President Biden

isn't falling for false claims of executive privilege by the ex-President designed to cover up what went on. And I am proud of the people who keep showing up day in and day out despite going through hell that day, from congressional staff to the administrative staff, to cafeteria workers, to the cleaning crews, to the Capitol Police. Each of you is playing a vital role in defending our democracy.

□ 1230

But make no mistake, we are standing on the precipice.

When we spend hours and hours debating whether State legislatures should be allowed to nullify ballots; when politicians call an attempt to violently overthrow the United States Government "legitimate political discourse," we are in a dangerous spot.

The insurrection, conspiracy theories, the big lie, voter suppression, they are all branches on the same tree.

And at the root of all of it is power.

Now, I don't have a magic wand to make it better, I have a warning: Time won't heal our wounds or reign in fascism in America. That is why we must demand the truth.

If we don't, the people who are trying to normalize what happened on January 6 won't be dismissed. They will be empowered.

God help us all, and God help the United States of America if that happens.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to discuss some other theories and to honor this month, Black History Month, with first an announcement.

Last year, the Governor of Kentucky wrote President Biden asking him to promote Colonel Charles Young to brigadier general.

Charles Young is not a name that most people in the country probably recognize. Charles was a "buffalo soldier." He was the third African American to graduate from West Point. And stories are legendary as to what Charles went through.

Charles was born a son of slaves back in 1864 in Kentucky, but he rose and went into the military at the urging of his father and performed heroically. However, for obvious reasons, he was stuck at lieutenant colonel and never got the promotion which he deserved.

So, posthumously, last week, the Defense Department, upon the request of the Governor of Kentucky—and I was pleased to write a letter to the President in support of that request—Charles was promoted to general. I thank the Defense Department for repairing that fault.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Black History Month started out back in 1926. It was started by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Now, Dr. Woodson is known by most of us as the father of Black history. Dr. Woodson had some strong feelings

about the contributions that African Americans were making to this great country that were going untold and intentionally ignored. So Dr. Woodson and the association lobbied for a week to focus the country's attention on the contributions of Black Americans. He was successful, and as I said, in 1926, the week was established.

Now, back in the sixties, many college campuses had a lot of activity going on on those campuses, and I am very familiar with some of them, but one of the things that came up was this focus on the contributions of African Americans. And so a movement started on these campuses. They decided—in fact, quite frankly, I believe Kent University was the first university that decided—that it would just celebrate and focus on African-American history for the entire month of February, that a week was not enough.

Now, we hear a lot of stories about February being the shortest month of the year and why that was set aside for the study of Black history. Well, the fact of the matter is, the number of days in the month had nothing to do with it. It was all about 2 days in the month of February.

When the agreement was made to celebrate Black History Month, Carter G. Woodson and the association picked February because February 12 was the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and February 14 was the birthday of Frederick Douglass. So to embrace both of those birthdays, they picked a week in February that encompassed the two days. That is how it got to be February.

And then, of course, with the agitation on the college campuses, they started a tradition of celebrating the whole month. And, of course, in 1969 the activity took place up at Kent, and in 1976 President Gerald Ford decided to officially recognize the month of February as Black History Month. That is how we got to this point. And every President since has followed suit.

Now, today, the teaching of Black history has taken on a new meaning in this polarized country that we are currently experiencing. The publication, Education Week, reports that since January 2021—so 13 months—14 States led by Republican Governors, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Utah, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho have all imposed restrictions or bans on teaching about racial issues. And legislation is currently pending in another 23 States.

Black History Month, as I just indicated, was established officially by a Republican President, Gerald Ford, but we have become so polarized and this has become so politicized that in the last 13 months, 14 States led by Republican Governors have imposed restrictions or bans on teaching about racial issues.

These States claim to be protecting the K-12 students from being taught critical race theory, or as we have seen

in some publications, things that make White children uncomfortable.

I would like to remind all of us, especially my friends on the other side of the aisle, that theory is part of the higher education experience and is not part of any curriculum in K-12. Instead, these students are being taught facts, what I call critical race facts.

Now, all of us are aware of the contributions of people like Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, Jr., Harriet Tubman, and none of us seem to be uncomfortable with knowing about these people. But, Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of other people of color who have made significant contributions to the growth and development of this great country that have been intentionally left out of our history books. And for some strange reason, people seem to feel that students will be uncomfortable learning about those contributions. It is important to the full development of all children to be taught exactly what this country is all about.

Let me offer a few examples of what I am talking about here. In fact, I opened up Black History Month this year speaking to students over at Gonzaga High School. And in that speech, as I have done on this floor, I looked up at the lights, and I talked to those students a little bit about the person that history records as responsible for the light bulb: Thomas Edison. Nobody argues with that. We are very comfortable with knowing that, reading about that in the history books, and studying about Thomas Edison that many of us call “the greatest inventor of all times.”

But the fact of the matter is that Thomas Edison did invent the light bulb, but a very critical, unknown fact to most people is that he could not get the light bulb to work. He could get it to come on, but he couldn't get it to stay on. And it was not until someone told Thomas Edison about an African American, a young man, the son of former slaves—his parents had escaped from slavery, and they were living up in Massachusetts—this young man was totally different from Thomas Edison; his name was Lewis Latimer.

Thomas Edison was informed that this light bulb that he couldn't get to stay on, this guy up in Massachusetts might be able to solve his problem, if he could just step outside of his comfort zone. Oh, it may be uncomfortable, but if you can step outside of your comfort zone and sit down with Lewis Latimer, this man has invented a filament that might make your light bulb work.

Thomas Edison decided to do that. He wanted to light the world. He was having problems. For some reason he could not get it done.

□ 1245

So he went up to Massachusetts and he sat down with Lewis Latimer. And sure enough, Lewis Latimer's filament, when put inside of Thomas Edison's light bulb, it worked. And together, they lit the world.

It should not be uncomfortable for people to know about Lewis Latimer. That is not critical race theory. That is a critical racial fact that ought to be known by all children and adults. And what is wrong with teaching that in the classrooms? For some strange reason, a lot of people feel that would be uncomfortable for children to learn.

There are plenty other examples like that. I think today of another one, the steam engine. Nobody will argue about how important the steam engine was and still is to the industrial revolution. And if you ask people, most people from the books they have learned, who invented the steam engine, they will tell you Thomas Savery. And they would be correct.

But when Thomas Savery invented the steam engine, it would overheat and they would have to cut the engine off. And sometimes in order to keep from cutting it off, they would employ a person they called an oiler. And that person's job was to pour oil on this engine so it would keep running. They would not have to shut it down. And it was a very dangerous job; some lost their limbs carrying out their duties.

But there was a guy working in a similar situation who came up with an automatic oil pan. He designed a way for the engine to self-lubricate so he would not have to turn it off and lose production, so he would not have to employ a person who could lose a limb.

That man's name was Elijah McCoy, who also—according to my research—was the son of slaves. He was a prolific inventor. This was just one of the things that he invented. In fact, Elijah McCoy's genius was so well-thought-of and highly respected, and he had invented so many things to make life better, to make production more profitable, to make this country a better place. And out of respect for his genius, the stories are told that whenever anybody came up with some gadget or something to make life easier, the question was asked often, “Is this a real McCoy?” It is very comfortable for people, even today, to use that phrase, ask that question:

Is that the real McCoy? Are you the real McCoy?

Why would it be so uncomfortable for children in the classroom to know that that iconic phrase came about as a result of the significant contribution to the human spirit, to the greatness of America by an African American named Elijah McCoy. Why is that to be uncomfortable? There is nothing that should be uncomfortable about that.

I also think today about another African American, Garrett A. Morgan. Now, all of us marvel at the gas mask. I remember as a child, the first time I saw one and experimented with how it worked, I had no idea of the origin of it at the time. In fact, if I were to read the books that were published, I still would not have known the real origin, because in the books, they would tell you that John Haldane, a Scottish inventor who came to this country, and

supposedly during World War I, invented the first gas mask.

But the critical fact is World War I started in 1914; ended in 1918. But in 1911 or thereabouts, a man named Garrett Morgan, also from Kentucky, he was born to a mother who was Native American and a father who was African American, who was also a former slave.

Morgan, in 1914, at the beginning of World War I, invented the gas mask. And that gas mask was used in 1916 in New York City to save the lives of over 500 people caught in some kind of an accident. Now, if you look at the calendar, this was done before John Haldane, whatever contraption he may have developed.

Now the story of Garrett Morgan is kind of interesting and a little bit—maybe to some, I know to me—uncomfortable to think about. Because Garrett Morgan experienced a lot of difficulty trying to sell his gas mask. And people wanted to use it for a big event in Cleveland, Ohio, people wanted the gas mask, but they wouldn't buy it from him because of his color.

So Garrett Morgan hired a White actor to pose as the inventor. And he went along with the inventor and he put the gas mask, the hood, on to demonstrate it and, of course, to hide who he really was. That is how he was able to sell his gas mask. As effective as it was, as good of an invention that it was, they would not buy it from him simply because of his skin color.

Now, that might have disappointed him, and it certainly should have, but he didn't let that deter him. He went on with other inventions. And some know that it is Garrett A. Morgan that is credited with being the inventor of the traffic light. So these inventions that made life easier for people, made industrial plants more productive, made our streets safer, made our existence much more pleasant and much more conducive to reading, to getting around, all by African Americans.

What is uncomfortable about teaching this in our classrooms? What is so bad about children knowing this? Why shouldn't the descendants of all three of these people, why shouldn't their descendants be made to feel proud of the contributions of their great, great, great—maybe more greats—grandfather or great uncle or aunt. Why would anybody be uncomfortable with that?

Mr. Speaker, that is not the only field this is in. I often talk about Charles Drew. When I was growing up, polio visited my neighborhood twice, leaving one of my playmates dead and another one crippled for life. And along came Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin, two men who happen to have been born white, two men who had a certain genius, who did significant research. Because of their genius and because of their great research, they were able to unlock some secrets. And together, they virtually eliminated polio from the face of the Earth.

There is nothing uncomfortable about talking about that and people

learning about that. So why would it be uncomfortable for the guy who was able to unlock some secrets of the blood cells, Charles Drew, an African American, born right here in Washington, D.C., who because of his research, he was able to figure out how to store blood, save it until it was needed.

Blood spoils once it leaves the human body, but Charles Drew opened up the secrets and figured out how to store blood and save it until it was needed. Now, he has a pretty interesting history, also.

□ 1300

Charles Drew headed up the blood bank. He went off to Europe to head up the blood bank, and his genius was recognized.

It is kind of interesting because he resigned from the job. Why? Because they insisted that the blood coming from Black people had to be stored separately from the blood coming from White people. It sounds a little bit silly today, but that is what they did.

Soldiers were dying on the battlefield because of the loss of blood. You have to take the time to figure out: Wait a minute. This is a Black soldier, so we have to find some blood from a Black person.

Scientifically, it has been proven forever that there ain't no difference in the blood.

Today, we don't separate the blood anymore because we learned better. We have a little saying in the neighborhood I grew up in: When a person learns better, a person will do better.

Well, I am hoping that we will take a little time to learn better about the history of African Americans. Maybe if we did, we will do better.

Now, I don't want to leave here without bringing up another incident because this is one that bugs me a little bit. I keep some busts around my home, and of course, I have one of Charles Drew and Matthew Henson, but I also have one of Daniel Hale Williams, who few people know. Daniel Hale Williams was an African American.

If you look in the books and they ask the question: Who is the father of open-heart surgery? You will get the name of Dr. C. Walton Lillehei, who was White. He is credited in all the books with performing the first open-heart surgery. He just passed away in 1999. His surgery was performed in 1952. But that is not the real history.

Why would it be uncomfortable for you to know that Daniel Hale Williams, who was a doctor and who founded the Provident Hospital up in Chicago, one day, back in 1893, had someone come to that hospital with a stab wound in the chest? The guy happened to have been White, but Daniel Hale Williams, the Black guy, performed open-heart surgery and saved the man's life, and he lived 20 years afterward.

The textbooks don't record that. They decided to wait almost 100 years

to give somebody else credit. That is what happened, and that is why we look at this week.

Now, I think that Carter Woodson was very concerned about what seemed to be going on today, people leaving out facts, ignoring facts, lowering their level of respect for people. I can't tell you how many times I have been engaged in conversation with people who, out of their ignorance, say things that they really believe that indicate there can be found no significant contributions to this great country from people of color. I have had it said to me.

It is not their fault. They believe that because that is what they have seen in the books or have not seen.

If we teach these facts, then I think Black history will take on a new meaning, and Black History Month would not be so uncomfortable for anybody to celebrate.

Next month, we will celebrate Women's History Month simply because so many of the contributions of women have been left out and ignored. So, we take the month of March to focus on those things, and that is why it is so important for us.

Mr. Speaker, I did not look at the clock. How much time do I have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina has 23 minutes remaining.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have a lot of time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who wanted to participate in this hour. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, 23 minutes may not be enough for Ms. JACKSON LEE, but that is all we have left.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me acknowledge just a stunning and very pivotal and important Black history message that our whip has given. He really is our historian, and I certainly want to pay tribute and give credence to the great work that he has established here for us.

Mr. Speaker, it was so powerful to be able to reorder critical race theory to critical race fact. I just want to reinforce that everyone knows, and it has been for decades, that critical race theory is an aspect of graduate teaching, master's, Ph.D.s, and in law schools. The basis of it is the seeming infusion of racism in society by way of laws and other actions.

Black history has always been, and the founder of Black history always wanted it to be, an opportunity for healing and bringing us together by understanding. I think the whip has laid out a stupendous story, a better understanding of Charles Drew and a better understanding of the light bulb.

Why wouldn't boys and girls from all walks of life want to understand how we are better together than we are separate?

I just want to take a moment to take up a different theme that speaks to the issue of Black history. I want to talk about the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amend-

ments. As well, I want to make sure that we highlight some aspects of Black history.

Mr. Speaker, let me, first of all, indicate that Black history is an important element of who we are. I am just going to call off the kinds of names that I hope will be welcomed in any classroom: President Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States; the first African-American President; Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; U.S. Senator Blanche Kelso Bruce; U.S. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan; U.S. Congressman Mickey Leonard; Dr. Guion Stewart Bluford; Mae C. Jemison—people that I knew because, living in Houston, they were astronauts that went out of Johnson Space Center—Dr. McNair, whose life was lost in the service of this Nation as an astronaut.

Why wouldn't we want to talk about such beloved personalities who overcame obstacles to do great things? Activists and intellectual authors and artists like Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, these were individuals in the era of post-slavery and post-Reconstruction, in many instances, who still laid the groundwork for us.

James Baldwin, Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, and Gwendolyn Brooks, just to name a few of the countless number of well-known and unsung heroes.

James Baldwin, of course, an author; Toni Morrison, an author; and Gwendolyn Brooks. Obviously, Toni being maligned because of not being understood. Harriet Tubman, an unbelievable story with the Underground Railroad. Rosa Parks, who sat down along with others. Maya Angelou, poet laureate.

I also want to put into the RECORD names of historical figures, some of whom have passed, from my own community: Reverend F.N. Williams, Sr.; Dr. S.J. Gilbert, Sr.; Reverend Crawford W. Kimble; Reverend E. Stanley Branch; Reverend William A. Lawson, emeritus; Reverend Johnnie Jeffery "J.J." Roberson; Mr. John Bland; Ms. Ruby Moseley; Ms. Dorothy Hubbard; Ms. Doris Hubbard—all of them infused liberty and liberation into our community—Acres Homes; Third Ward; Fifth Ward; South Park; Sunnyside; Willie Bell Boone; Ms. Holly Hogrobrooks, one of the first student protesters at Weingarten's; Mr. Deloyd Parker, who founded SHAPE, a pivotal agency in our community; Ms. Lenora "Doll" Carter; and Mr. Gerald Womack. At 16 years old, Gerald Womack opened his own real estate company, and he is one of the most generous humanitarians and businessmen living in our community today.

I only call these names out to align myself with the issue of facts. Why wouldn't we want to know the facts of each of our communities? Why wouldn't we want to know those who descended from those who came on Pilgrims' pride? Why wouldn't we want to

know those who are the legacies of the indigenous people, Native Americans, and many different Tribes, many of whom, of course, married African Americans as slaves or in the post-slave era?

Why wouldn't we want to know that history? I am stunned that we would not want to do so.

I believe it is important to not only know history that is pleasant but that we can call off wonderful people in our community who, in spite of the challenges and tribulations, became great leaders. But I also want to bring to the attention—because I have such an affection and love for this book taught to me by not only the whip, who appreciates this book called the Constitution, but Barbara Jordan reminded me to always carry it, for ladies, in their purses.

George Washington called the Constitution “the guide, which I will never abandon.” He is absolutely right.

“The Declaration of Independence was the promise; the Constitution was the fulfillment.” A Republican judge, Warren Burger, said that. It couldn't be more true.

□ 1315

That seems to be taken sideways today because you can wrap the Constitution in the history of Black America, Mr. Speaker. So I rise for us to discuss today both the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. As I cherish the Constitution, I can assure you that I cherish those amendments.

I think we should remind America that we are the only population—we don't do it angrily—that were held in bondage for a period of time, longer than two centuries, 246 years longer than the Nation is old—we will meet that timeframe probably this July—but for a long time, longer than the Nation was old.

We know that President Lincoln had many reasons. He frankly thought he could bring the Union together if he could crush the rebellion in the South by freeing the slaves. In 1862, President Lincoln came to believe—and by the way, I and my friends, all of us call ourselves Lincolnesque. We look to the other party as the party of Lincoln, those wonderful stories that we learned in school, and we just knew this tall man called Abe Lincoln.

He was humble, not rich, but rich in spirit and courage. He believed firmly that emancipating the enslaved people in the South would help the Union crush the Confederate rebellion in the Civil War and win the Civil War.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation which took effect in 1863 announced that all persons held as slaves within any State shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.

Wouldn't that be a good lesson to understand, whether you are in first grade or whether you are in fourth grade or whether you are in middle school?

The largesse and the values embedded in the Constitution to create a

more perfect Union, here we are in the 1800s trying to proclaim that value. That is a value. That is a fact. But as we know, the Emancipation Proclamation itself did not end slavery in the United States, as it only applied to the 11 Confederate States then at war against the Union and only to the portion of those States not already under Union control.

To make it permanent, it would have to be a constitutional amendment. So in 1864, the U.S. Senate passed a proposed amendment banning slavery with the necessary two-thirds majority, but it faltered in the House of Representatives. So when Congress reconvened in 1864, the emboldened Republicans put the proposed amendment up for a vote again, and Lincoln threw himself into the legislative process, inviting individual Representatives to his office to discuss the amendment and putting it forward.

Isn't that like sweet music?

The Republicans, the Lincoln Republicans, got going. Lincoln was committed to the passage of the 13th Amendment, telling his allies to see what is before you to focus on the most important thing, that this amendment protects the slaves now born and in the United States but settles the question for all time for the millions yet to be born.

What an emotional and moving set of words. How emotional for the world to see how small it was at that time of this new experiment that left the shores of Europe.

What is this thing called the United States of America?

Can they actually govern? Can they lead?

Can they live? Is democracy real?

It is a democratic republic wrapped up in the history of slaves, Black history, the history of African Americans.

The allies got busy and got working, and he reportedly told them: I leave it to you to determine how it shall be done but remember that I am President of the United States, clothed with immense power, and I expect you to procure these votes.

That gives a sense of democracy that he didn't go in and drag people out. He actually told his allies: Let's try to get it done. I have got the power, but let's try to get votes.

We have seen that happen with some sadness to lack of success, but we stand on this floor in tribute to a man who wanted to see voting rights continue and continue and continue.

So on January 31st, 1865, the House of Representatives passed the proposed amendment with a vote of 119–56, just over the required two-thirds, and the following day Lincoln approved a joint resolution of Congress submitting it to the States for ratification.

That is a beautiful story. That is a fact. That is Black history. This is American history. I think that is the point that I want to make, that Black history is American history. It is no less and no more.

There should be no doubt in trying to teach American history that has the wonderful tinge of Black history.

Yesterday, February 8, 2022, honored the 15th Amendment—which I will speak somewhat about—to the United States Constitution which outlaws discrimination in voting on the basis of race, color, and previous conditions of servitude, therefore, advancing suffrage for African Americans.

This was the last and most difficult and hard-fought of all the Reconstruction congressional constitutional amendments to confer citizenship upon the formerly enslaved. The intention of this amendment was to codify permanently the right to vote for all freed men. Immediately the impact of this amendment proved transformative as freed men—women still were not allowed to vote—exercised the right to vote and in coalition elected several hundred African Americans to office.

How powerful this history is. How factual this history is. How coming together this history was, that you had, by birthright citizenship, the right to vote no matter whether or not you were previously enslaved or the color of your skin or previous condition. That is history.

So why do we talk about history today?

I said it was in the name of our dear, late friend and the many people who Whip CLYBURN spoke to, but we do it because—although the 13th and 14th Amendments, the 14th giving due process rights—1921, this is a picture that we saw: captured Negroes on the way to the convention hall during the Tulsa race riot.

The freed slaves actually did everything that America said they shall do. They built this community on land given to them. They had hotels and hospitals. They had schools, and they had marching bands. Yet, unfortunately, it triggered a dislike.

Maybe this should be a continuation of an understanding and grades that would appreciate the fact that there were those who stood, had economic development and did all that citizens were expected to do, integrated into society but happened to be some freed slaves and some the descendants of enslaved Africans.

The Tulsa race riots were 1921. So the question of race continues. It started in the origins of slavery and slaves coming to the United States, but it continued.

But true history, Mr. Speaker, is a recognition that the facts won't hurt you, that they give you strength and allow you to continue to grow. But I think that is what I think this little book represents.

Quickly, I want to show a more potent picture, for that is what happened in America for 246 years.

Again, the anguish and anger are not the approach that we want to leave with our fellow Americans. It is the appreciation of the significance of Black history and the significance of a presence of a people in this country. And

the fact that this Constitution wanted to get rid of that, that is a good thing. That is the goodness of America. That story should be told.

So when we talk about the many Members of Congress who have come to accept the healing powers of a bill that studies slavery and establishes a commission to deal with its repair and restoration and results like H.R. 40, 33 years filed in this Congress, what happens is that we have the facts, we have the approach, and the approach is healing.

So as I close my remarks, let me say that we are a continuing work in progress. I am so grateful to the whip for allowing me this moment to remind us that our special history is this book.

So when we hear a Brian Flores lawsuit about our friends in the NFL and the numbers that are so awkward—I won't pursue that now.

But what I will say is: Can we work together? Because issues still exist. Can we teach our children the goodness of the history of a people? And then, can we take the next step to work with institutions who have not yet fulfilled the beginning of this book that says we organize to create a more perfect Union, and the 13th and 14th Amendment which rids of us of all discrimination?

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can do that for this month, and I hope we can do that forever.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of this body and the Committee on the Judiciary, I am pleased to join my colleagues in this Special Order marking the anniversary of the passage on December 6, 1865 of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and celebrating the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments, known as the Civil Rights Amendments.

I thank my colleague, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, for anchoring this important Special Order and am remembering our late colleague, John Lewis, a great and beloved man, who risked and gave his life to make real the promise of those amendments.

The 13th Amendment, the first of the three great Civil War Amendments, was passed in 1865 and abolished slavery.

The 14th Amendment conferred citizenship on the newly emancipated slaves, and the 15th Amendment prohibited abridging the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Taken together, these amendments were intended and have the effect of making former slaves, and their descendants, full and equal members of the political community known as the United States of America.

By 1861, when the Civil War broke out, more than 4 million people (nearly all of them of African descent) were enslaved in 15 southern and border states.

By 1862, President Abraham Lincoln came to believe firmly that emancipating enslaved people in the South would help the Union crush the Confederate rebellion and win the Civil War.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect in 1863, announced that all enslaved people held in the states "then in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

But the Emancipation Proclamation in itself did not end slavery in the United States, as it only applied to the 11 Confederate states then at war against the Union, and only to the portion of those states not already under Union control.

To make emancipation permanent would take a constitutional amendment abolishing the institution of slavery itself.

In April 1864, the U.S. Senate passed a proposed amendment banning slavery with the necessary two-thirds majority but it faltered in the House of Representatives, as more and more Democrats refused to support it.

When Congress reconvened in December 1864, the emboldened Republicans put the proposed amendment up for vote again and Lincoln threw himself in the legislative process, inviting individual representatives to his office to discuss the amendment and putting pressure on border-state Unionists (who had previously opposed it) to change their position.

Lincoln was committed to the passage of the 13th Amendment, telling his allies to "see what is before you, to focus on the most important thing; that this Amendment protects the slaves now born and in the United States, but settles the question for all time for the millions yet to be born."

He authorized his allies to entice House members with plum positions and other inducements, reportedly telling them: "I leave it to you to determine how it shall be done; but remember that I am President of the United States, clothed with immense power, and I expect you to procure those votes."

On January 31, 1865, the House of Representatives passed the proposed amendment with a vote of 119–56, just over the required two-thirds majority, and the following day, Lincoln approved a joint resolution of Congress submitting it to the state legislatures for ratification.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the world's only superpower and boasts the largest economy in the history of the world and for many years was the world's indispensable nation and the example that all aspiring democracies wished to emulate.

But at the same time, this nation has also been home to many searing instances of social unrest resulting from racial injustices, as we witnessed this year on the streets of big cities and small towns in urban and rural communities.

We saw Americans, by the millions across the country, coming from all races and ages, engaging in what the late John Lewis called "good trouble" by protesting and demanding an end to the systemic racial inequality in our criminal justice system that too often victimizes and disproportionately treats black Americans worse, *ceteris paribus*, when it comes to suspicion, apprehension, arrest, detention, trial, sentencing, and incarceration.

While the brutal deaths of George Floyd in Minneapolis and Breonna Taylor in Louisville shocked the conscience of the nation, most black Americans will tell you what they experienced is not new, but has been occurring for generations, if not centuries.

What is critically important to understand is that the instances of brutal and unfair treatment the nation has witnessed this year cannot be attributed to the proverbial few "bad apples in the bushel" but is instead the foreseeable consequence of systemic racism and racial inequality in the system.

Not just the criminal justice system, but the health care system, the economic system, and the educational system to name the most glaring examples.

To find our way out of this dark time, we need to understand how it came to be.

That is why in January 2019, I introduced H.R. 40, which establishes a commission to examine slavery and discrimination in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies.

Among other requirements, the commission shall identify the role of federal and state governments in supporting the institution of slavery; forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed slaves and their descendants; and lingering negative effects of slavery on living African-Americans and society.

Official slavery ended with the Civil War and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

But unofficial slavery was continued with the new institution of sharecrop farming, a criminal justice system that would press convicts into work once done by slaves, and labor policies that dictated income for work done based upon skin color.

And, of course, all of this was reinforced by the systematic disenfranchisement of black Americans, the "discrete and insular minority" excluded from "those political processes ordinarily to be relied upon to protect" them, to quote Chief Justice Hughes' famous *Carolene Products* Footnote 4.

For these reasons, the history of the United States is intertwined with the history of enslaved Africans in the Americas.

There is blood and there are tears, but there is also redemption and reconciliation.

But to get there, we must have the complete truth and lay our history bare.

It is the light that sheds the way to the more perfect union all Americans want.

The Commission created and empowered by H.R. 40 is a necessary first step in that effort to get to truth and reconciliation about the Original Sin of American Slavery that is necessary to light the way to the beloved community we all seek.

Finally, I join all my colleagues in pointing out that the most fitting and proper means of paying tribute to the beloved John Lewis's extraordinary life is for the Senate to immediately take up and pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, landmark legislation to protect the precious right to vote for all persons and to ensure that our democracy has the tools needed to remain strong.

Mr. Speaker, this February we recognize and celebrate the 40th commemoration of Black History Month.

This month we celebrate the contributions of African Americans to the history of our great nation, and pay tribute to trailblazers, pioneers, heroes, and leaders like the 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; U.S. Senator Blanche Kelso Bruce; U.S. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan; U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland; Astronauts Dr. Guion Stewart Bluford, Jr., and Mae C. Jemison; activists, intellectuals, authors, and artists like Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Baldwin, Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, and Gwendolyn Brooks just to name a few of the countless number of well-

known and unsung heroes whose contributions have helped our nation become a more perfect union.

The history of the United States has been marked by the great contributions of African American activists, leaders, writers, and artists.

As a member of Congress, I know that I stand on the shoulders of giants whose struggles and triumphs made it possible for me to stand here today and continue the fight for equality, justice, and progress for all, regardless of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation.

The greatest of these giants to me are Mrs. Ivalita "Ivy" Jackson, a vocational nurse, and Mr. Ezra A. Jackson, one of the first African-Americans to succeed in the comic book publishing business.

They were my beloved parents and they taught me the value of education, hard work, discipline, perseverance, and caring for others.

And I am continually inspired by Dr. Elwyn Lee, my husband and the first tenured African American law professor at the University of Houston.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly wish to acknowledge the contributions of African American veterans in defending from foreign aggressors and who by their courageous examples helped transform our nation from a segregated society to a nation committed to the never ending challenge of perfecting our union.

A few years ago about this time, I was honored to join my colleagues, the late Congressman John Lewis and former Congressman Charles Rangel, a Korean War veteran, in paying tribute to surviving members of the Tuskegee Airmen and the 555th Parachute Infantry, the famed "Triple Nickels" at a moving ceremony sponsored by the U.S. Army commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The success of the Tuskegee Airmen in escorting bombers during World War II—achieving one of the lowest loss records of all the escort fighter groups, and being in constant demand for their services by the allied bomber units—is a record unmatched by any other fighter group.

So impressive and astounding were the feats of the Tuskegee Airmen that in 1948, it helped persuade President Harry Truman to issue his famous Executive Order No. 9981, which directed equality of treatment and opportunity in all of the United States Armed Forces and led to the end of racial segregation in the U.S. military forces.

It is a source of enormous and enduring pride that my father-in-law, Phillip Ferguson Lee, was one of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Clearly, what began as an experiment to determine whether "colored" soldiers were capable of operating expensive and complex combat aircraft ended as an unqualified success based on the experience of the Tuskegee Airmen, whose record included 261 aircraft destroyed, 148 aircraft damaged, 15,553 combat sorties and 1,578 missions over Italy and North Africa.

They also destroyed or damaged over 950 units of ground transportation and escorted more than 200 bombing missions. They proved that "the antidote to racism is excellence in performance," as retired Lt. Col. Herbert Carter once remarked.

Mr. Speaker, Black History Month is also a time to remember many pioneering women

like U.S. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm; activists Harriet Tubman and Rosa Parks; astronaut Mae C. Jemison; mathematicians like Katherine G. Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson; authors Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, and Gwendolyn Brooks; all of whom have each in their own way, whether through courageous activism, cultural or intellectual contributions, or artistic creativity, forged social and political change, and forever changed our great Nation for the better.

It is also fitting, Mr. Speaker, that in addition to those national leaders whose contributions have made our nation better, we honor also those who have and are making a difference in their local communities.

In my home city of Houston, there are numerous great men and women. They are great because they have heeded the counsel of Dr. King who said: "Everybody can be great because anybody can serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

By that measure, I wish to pay tribute to some of the great men and women of Houston some of whom who have passed:

Rev. F.N. Williams, Sr.
Rev. Dr. S.J. Gilbert, Sr.
Rev. Crawford W. Kimble
Rev. Eldridge Stanley Branch
Rev. William A. Lawson
Rev. Johnnie Jeffery "J.J." Robeson
Mr. John Bland
Ms. Ruby Moseley
Ms. Dorothy Hubbard
Ms. Doris Hubbard
Ms. Willie Bell Boone
Ms. Holly HogoBrooks
Mr. Deloyd Parker
Ms. Lenora "Doll" Carter
Mr. Gerald Womack

As we celebrate Black History Month, let us pay tribute to those who have come before us, and pay forward to future generations by addressing what is the number one issue for African American families, and all American families today: preserving the American promise of economic opportunity for all.

Our immediate focus must be job creation, and enacting legislation that will foster and lay the foundation for today's and tomorrow's generation of groundbreaking activists, leaders, scientists, writers and artists to continue contributing to the greatness of America.

We must continue to preserve the American Dream for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here in celebration of the heroic and historic acts of African Americans and their indispensable contributions to this great Nation.

It is through our work in creating possibilities for today and future generations that we best honor the accomplishments and legacy of our predecessors.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. OWENS. Before I get started, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), who serves on the Education and Labor Committee.

FREE SPEECH AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding to me today.

Mr. Speaker, I was encouraged to see George Washington University, GW, reverse its decision to censor posters highlighting the human rights abuses of the Chinese Communist Party, CCP.

The Olympic-themed posters bring attention to the CCP for its oppression of Tibetans and Uyghurs. They also denounce China for undermining democracy in Hong Kong, implementing an authoritarian surveillance system over its own people, and for its dishonesty in the handling of COVID-19.

Calling these posters racist is absurd and a dishonest attempt to pander to an authoritarian regime housing ethnic minorities in modern-day concentration camps. They aren't promoting racism but decrying it.

Allowing students to stand up for human rights and democratic values on college campuses should not be a point of controversy.

Condemning ethnic cleansing and genocide is not controversial. Condemning the erosion of privacy is not controversial. Condemning the destruction of democratic values is not controversial. In fact, condemning these crimes should be something that unites all Americans.

The individuals who hung these posters are braver than many pundits and politicians who are turning a blind eye to the CCP's atrocities. We should celebrate their courage, not punish it.

Too many universities tout free speech policies but punish those with different viewpoints for simply speaking their mind. We must allow our colleges and university campuses to be places that welcome free speech and an open exchange of ideas.

Speech meant to incite violence is never acceptable, and I condemn racism in all its forms. Yet, we must ensure that we aren't letting politically motivated groups cry wolf whenever someone says something they may not want to hear or speaks up for the millions who cannot do so themselves.

If cries of racism can be weaponized to silence political opponents, then our country will be ruled by the dictates of political correctness and a fear of censorship instead of rational free thought. If we want to stay a self-governed and free country, then we must protect our most fundamental rights, and this includes the freedom of speech.

Colleges and universities must protect the free and open exchange of ideas. Silencing students or professors for challenging the status quo makes university officials no better than the Chinese Communist Party.

In the end, GW made the right decision and should be commended for it. I hope other schools will learn from this and support free speech from the start.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Foxx again for her great leadership.

Next, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

□ 1330

HONORING THE LIFE OF RAYMOND G. "JERRY" STRAWBRIDGE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a model American and South Carolinian, and let me add, a very good friend of mine, Raymond G. "Jerry" Strawbridge, who passed away Monday.

Jerry was chairman of the Saluda County Council, and epitomized what it meant to be a public servant and a true patriot, as he did so much to serve his church, his country, Saluda County, South Carolina's Third District, the State of South Carolina, and our great Nation.

Jerry was a family man, a business owner, a veteran, chairman of Saluda County Republican Party for 8 years, chairman of Saluda County Water and Sewer Authority, a 32nd degree Mason, and very involved in his lodge. He was also a sergeant major for the South Carolina National Guard where he served for 40 years, and that is quite a feat.

His accolades include: National Defense Service Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, NCO Professional Development Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, U.S. Meritorious Service Medal, and the South Carolina Guardsman Retirement Medal.

My heart goes out to Jerry's wife, Denise, and his children and grandchildren. I am praying for them as they mourn the loss of a truly incredible person who served so well. He will surely be missed by his community and his legacy will continue to have an impact on Saluda County and South Carolina for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, during these times we are comforted by Scripture and the words of Jesus. "Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted."

May God bless the Strawbridge family, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative DUNCAN for his comments. I appreciate that very much.

Today I rise in honor of Black History Month and the everlasting resiliency of patriots in the Black community who have risen above circumstance to live the American Dream.

As we get started, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), my really good friend.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for yielding. It is just an honor to serve with you and also to serve with our great colleague, BYRON DONALDS from Florida. I thank the gentleman for hosting this very important Special Order to celebrate and recognize Black History Month.

Upstate New York has a strong abolitionist history, and I am honored to

highlight the stories of our region's abolitionist heroes today. These individuals played a pivotal role in bringing our Nation's founding ideals to fruition following the brutal failure of slavery in our early days.

Not many people outside New York realize just how rich our history is within the abolitionist movement. Fortunately, I had the opportunity to visit a few of these sites with Congressman OWENS back in October which we later recalled and memorialized on the House floor in January in another Special Order. Many of these sites, such as the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark and the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum, are located in the heart of my district in Peterboro, Madison County, New York.

The Gerrit Smith Estate is named for Gerrit Smith, a wealthy New York landowner and one-term Member of the House of Representatives, who, coincidentally, represented the 26th District, as I do now. Smith put his wealth to good use by fervently supporting the abolitionist movement. He truly put his wealth behind his beliefs and promoted the rights of individuals to have life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

For nearly 40 years, Smith dedicated his whole heart to the abolitionist cause. Other notable abolitionist heroes such as Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, all made their way to the Smith Estate at one point or another to participate in Smith's good work.

Peterboro, New York, became a haven for fugitive slaves because of Gerrit Smith's courage and undying vision for a better, more equal America. Gerrit donated much of his farmland to escaped slaves so they could become self-sufficient and avoid slave hunters. Gerrit Smith also supported Frederick Douglass' newspaper, *The North Star*, and gave him what would be the equivalent of about \$7,000 a month in today's dollars, and kept that newspaper going to inform the public about what was happening in the abolitionist movement.

His home became a stop along the famous underground railroad where people would come for shelter, food, and support. Hundreds of enslaved people found their way to freedom because of Gerrit Smith's valor and generosity. Down the road in Peterboro you will find the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum. This fixture of the community is located in the same building where the first-ever meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society was held in 1835.

Because of their importance to the movement, both the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark and the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum now are listed as 2 of the 22 sites on the New York State Underground Railroad Heritage Trail.

The abolitionist Reverend Henry Highland Garnet once told an old

friend by the name of Frederick Douglass: There are two places where slaveholders cannot come. There is Heaven, and there is Peterboro. We are so proud to have Peterboro in our district.

I am so honored that I got to stand there below that sign with my great colleague, BURGESS OWENS from Utah. Gerrit Smith and the New York State Anti-Slavery Society surely are to thank for that. We also want to celebrate Black History Month and recognize the many accomplishments of so many Black Americans.

Another one of them just outside my district is Harriet Tubman, where she spent a lot of her later years, a woman who lived to be 92; and you have heard Congressman OWENS talk about her and me as well in Special Orders, but truly a remarkable person. We stood in awe of Harriet Tubman's accomplishments, her tenacity. She was strong, she was compassionate, she was courageous, she was kind. And not only did she serve as a conductor of the underground railroad, among so many accomplishments, she also freed countless slaves. She worked as a scout, a spy, and a nurse in the Union Army. At her core, Harriet Tubman was a woman of such deep compassion and care for everyone around her.

In her later years, she helped so many who came through her home in Auburn, New York, providing them shelter, medical attention, and just undying love. Despite the obstacles she faced, Harriet Tubman never gave up nor was she ever consumed by anger or cynicism. She led with integrity and was incredibly resilient. She is a tremendous role model for all of us today.

As I have said before, the way to improve our Nation is not to cynically tear down our institutions or erase and rewrite our history, but rather to take inspiration from the ideals of our Founding, and those who persevered with great courage to fight for a better future against so much that was against them.

People like Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman are just great Americans, tremendous Americans and part of our history, and so many contributed to their ability to achieve the goals to finally eradicating slavery and bringing us where we are today in celebrating Black History Month for such a long period of time in our country, as Congressman CLYBURN mentioned earlier.

I just want to thank Congressman DONALDS and also Congressman OWENS for their great leadership on behalf of our side of the aisle, and also just on representing and protecting our institutions of freedom, human rights, individual rights, and all that they do as great Americans. I am honored to be able to be here with them today. I thank you so much again for your great generosity.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. I really appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), my great friend.

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today alongside my good friend, Congressman BURGESS OWENS, from the great State of Utah in celebration of Black History Month.

I, like Mr. OWENS, stand on the shoulders of Black Americans who came before us despite hurdles and glass ceilings, but still rose to the Halls of Congress, or to the highest echelon of our American history.

You see, there are so many pioneers who came before us, some of us who are still contemporary pioneers, Mr. Speaker. People like Majority Whip CLYBURN of South Carolina, Senator TIM SCOTT, the late Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Justice Clarence Thomas and Justice Thurgood Marshall, Frederick Douglass, Madam C.J. Walker, Booker T. Washington, Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Ben Carson. I could go on and on.

You see, I stand here today as the first Black person elected as a Representative of Florida's 19th Congressional District. I am the third-ever Black Republican ever elected in the great State of Florida.

During Black History Month, we pay homage to all of those who came before us and those who continue to empower the lives throughout the Black community in America. You see, Black history is American history, and even though today we might have a lot of issues about the plight of Black people in our great country, it is without question that the advances, many of which have come in America, have been through the hands, the intellect, the ingenuity, the innovation of Black Americans who have contributed to the great fabric of our country.

It really makes the contributions of Black Americans more than just for the Black community. It makes it for all of America. It is what helps the red, white, and blue that we all revere, actually be meaningful because of all of the different stains and pains, blood that was shed throughout the pathway of Black Americans to still be able to add and to still be counted for great contributions to our Nation.

In 2022, Mr. OWENS and I stand here today as free men, both reaching the American Dream and dedicated to ensuring that future generations of Black Americans can achieve the same success that we have, and to add to that, to achieve even more success that we could even dream was possible even in 2022.

Regardless of what anybody says, America is not a racist Nation. I mean, look around. While we may have so many differences, and we might not always agree on a lot of things when it comes to politics or economics, obviously, sports, religion, et cetera, we all stand here together, all colors, all creeds, and all convictions here in the people's House, proving that we are a nation that has achieved life, liberty,

and the pursuit of happiness for all people in this great Nation.

The last comment I will make, Mr. Speaker, is that, obviously, the month of February is when we celebrate Black History Month, but we are at a time in America where Black history in our schools should not just be confined to the month of February. We are at a time in the United States where all of the contributions of Black Americans and all of the pain that has been felt by Black Americans should be taught and conveyed throughout all of our halls of academia, whether you are talking about middle schools, high schools, or even higher education.

This month is exceptionally special to me because I do understand that the sacrifices that my mother and my family made for me throughout the years and all of the things that they believed that I could possibly achieve have culminated in me standing here on this floor even making these comments about the rich history of Black Americans to the United States.

So it is with great humility, and it is with great appreciation for all of those who have come before me and, Mr. Speaker, to all the Black Americans who served with me today, that I just want to wish everybody a wonderful Black History Month, and also for everybody to reflect on how much we have gained here as a people in these United States.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, on that note, I would like to highlight something that I want those who are listening to be aware of. As you listen to those of the Republican Party, those who believe in these conservative values of love of God, country, family, that as we talk about our history, as we talk about things we are doing and have overcome and achieved, notice the sense of hope that we bring to the message. Notice the sense of unity.

Yes, we look back on the past because we have a lot to learn from the past. But we look at the past in the way of what we have achieved and how far we have come, not where we are today. And I want Americans to think through the last couple of years. Are we tired of being afraid? Are we tired of being angry? Are we tired of fear? Listen to the messages of our great history and you will see that this country is a country of second chances. This country is a place where you come here no matter what language you speak, how poor you are, you have the opportunity to live your own American Dream.

It was the Marxist, Karl Marx, who said it very simply. "The first battlefield is to rewrite history." Why would the Marxists—why would the hard left want to steal our history, change our history? Because within our great American history we have pride in our past, appreciation for our present, and a vision for our future.

We are American people and it is within our DNA that we are hopeful.

And only through the nuances of changing history which, by the way, has been done since the 1940s by the Progressive, "father of the public school system," John Dewey, that this change has been happening.

□ 1345

We have talked about the success of Tulsa, a remarkable success. Just a few decades after the Civil War ended, you have this environment of success where people could live the American Dream, a little town where 600 businesses were established with over 50 millionaires, and six of them had their own private planes. It was started back in the early 1900s.

In 1921, that little community was destroyed within 12 hours, not by the American people, but by Southern Democratic KKK members. That is the nuance.

We have been fighting against evil for a long time, and we will continue to. But let's just make sure that we, the American people, know who the fight is against. It is not against those of us who believe in God, country, and family, a free market, the belief in looking at each other from the inside out versus the outside in.

We are friends, no matter what side of the aisle we sit on, those of us who believe in our American way, those of us who see our future as coming closer together, not dividing us. We are on the same team, my friends. Let's remember that.

I am going to read the introduction that I have from one of the books I wrote earlier: For those who grew up in the Deep South, in the days of the KKK and Jim Crow segregation, pride in community was not founded on the embellishment of opportunities lost due to racism. Instead, it was built on the highlighting of the great accomplishments achieved, in spite of the obstacles.

The can-do outlook that prevailed in the past generations cleared the pathway to prosperity and celebrated creative, courageous, and self-respecting community determined not to be held back. That community succeeded in their quest. That community was my dad's generation and the ones before that who believed in this great country, who went to war to fight for this great country.

I am going to talk about a couple of my heroes. I have had a chance, thank goodness, growing up in the Deep South in the days of KKK, Jim Crow, and segregation, in Tallahassee, Florida, to be raised by a community who was proud of who they were, a community whose parents and teachers collaborated, talked, and respected each other, because the goal at the end of the day was their children would go out and give their community a good name, give their family a good name, and represent the race that could achieve anything by overcoming obstacles.

My hero is not an NFL player, a basketball player, or some person on TV,

who I had no idea who they were, what their character was. My hero was someone who I saw the mistakes that he made. He was not a perfect person, but he was a great father. That is my dad, Clarence Burgess Owens, Sr.

Dad represented that generation very, very well. By the way, for those who don't know, which I am sure most don't because of the history that has been changed, my race has never been a race of hopeless, hapless people waiting for White people to show up and give us freedom. We got freedom through the fight in which we participated in, the Civil War. There was no race that appreciated that freedom more than my race.

For generations from that point on, we have had within our DNA a desire for freedom, the conservative values of home, family, free market, and faith. I grew up in a home that taught that. It was a good experience.

My dad was raised by parents who did not finish high school. Well, my grandmother did finish high school when she was 50 years old. My grandfather dropped out when he was in the third grade. They were businessowners.

But let me tell you how it works out in America, because every generation looks to help the next generation stand on their shoulders. In my community, that was the goal. In my family, that is exactly what happened.

From those humble beginnings, those parents of four children that did not have an education, a formal education, that next generation were kids that had nothing but good education. My dad got his Ph.D. at Ohio State in agronomy. My uncle got his Ph.D. in economics at Ohio State in 1950 to 1951, the days of the KKK, Jim Crow, and segregation.

I had an uncle who was an engineer. He was part time and decided he wanted to fly planes. In the early 1960s, this was something that no one ever did, and that is he purchased his own private plane, a single prop. He would take mail from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Chicago. Who did that in 1960–61?

Well, as a 12-year-old, I had a chance to experience and understand the opportunity to dream past my limitations or perceived limitations. One time, he flew out to Tallahassee, where I had a chance to fly, for the first time, in this private plane.

I learned something through that process. That is what that generation did. They wanted to make sure that every generation was getting more educated, more critical thinking skills.

We went up. For those who don't understand what a stall is, it is important to know what a stall is before you stall. He took us up and stalled the airplane. He saw that I was panicking. He grabbed the control and explained airplane lift. To this day, I can explain to you exactly what airplane lift looks like and how it feels.

That was a generation that overcame.

Now, my dad grew up in Texas and went to war. He was in the Philippines,

and this is in Japan, where he finished up. Again, he received some documentation because he ended up coming back from war to Texas. In those days, in Texas, because of Jim Crow laws, he could not get his postgraduate degree.

I ran across a box of letters after dad passed away, something he never talked about, a box of rejection letters from colleges across our country, particularly the Northeast, that had rejected his application to get his postgraduate degree. I knew it was because of race. I could see it in the applications, in the amount of letters I saw in this particular box.

What is interesting about that generation, about dad, is he never complained about it. He never pulled it out. He never said: "Well, this is what they did to me." That was a generation that took rejection and took obstacles as motivation. That was a generation that said: If you don't believe me, sit back and watch. I am going to run harder, study harder, work harder. I will prove that I will command your respect because I do believe in meritocracy—which they did.

He continued that process and got into Ohio State. Five years after graduating from Ohio State with his Ph.D., we were living in Liberia, Africa. He was doing research there.

Dad went on to teach for 40 years at Florida A&M. He was a researcher. He was a farmer for 35 of those years. He was a remarkable mentor, and he believed that our race, if given the opportunity of education, could achieve and move forward.

Because he understood his past, because he was taught at that time the greatness of people like Booker T. Washington and the many people I am going to talk about in the next few minutes, he appreciated the progress that he had made and his family had made at that point, and he saw such a great future for those that were coming behind him.

I have a granddad who was a third grade dropout, a dad who was a college professor, and his son, who now stands before you in Congress.

This country, there is nothing like it. It is time for us to understand: If you want a second chance, if you want to dream big, if you want to overcome, this is the place. And guess what? You will have help from every corner of this United States. Every culture, every religion, every color, it does not matter. Because in this country, we teach ourselves to look at each other from the inside out, not the outside in.

I refuse, as long as I stand in Congress, to allow the left to demean my race's past. I refuse to allow the left to narrate that my race was one that was hopeless, hapless, could not achieve, and sit back and look at nothing but the negative that happened. By the way, negative happens to every race, every culture, every person. It is life. It is what you do with it that makes us Americans.

Americans never give up on our dream. We believe in something called

meritocracy. We do not believe we should give this power over to any government power. We believe we should live our lives and move forward.

If you think about the person who would appreciate, more than anyone else in this room, a full glass of water, that person would be the one who has not had a drop in days. That first drop would be like heaven.

That was the Black community when freedom was given to us, a race that for generations never thought freedom was a possibility, a race that sent their sons to war, that volunteered because they understood the power of freedom.

They understood the power of having their faith, that they could worship without someone beating them up or hanging them, one that believed in family because there was no guarantee in those days that a family would ever stay united.

They believed in an idea called ownership of property, free market, to be creative, to get paid for your own work, your own effort, your own risk, and the benefit of education.

There was no race in our country that understood and believed and appreciated this more than mine did. There is a reason why, in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, it was the Black community that led our country in the growth of the middle class. Many graduated from college. Many committed to marriage. Many became entrepreneurs.

There is a reason why, growing up in Tallahassee, I could look around in that community, not seeing a Black America, not associating with White America until I was 16 years old, and seeing nothing but business ownership everywhere, whether it be Baker's Pharmacy, Perkins Service Station, Speed's Grocery Store, FAMU Hospital with Black nurses and Black doctors. There were engineers, lawyers, and teachers. And the message was very simple: You live in America, young man. You can achieve anything you want to if you commit to those tenets that make our country great: faith, family, the free market, and education.

We have had our representation of brave warriors throughout history, as we do today, frontline warriors who serve in the military, that go out every single day, that thin blue line to protect us from evil.

Why is their contribution so important? They believe in something very simple, and it is something from Booker T. Washington: You do not have to beg or ask for respect when you can command respect. You do not have to beg or demand somebody else's property in a free country when you can earn it yourself.

How do we do that? Through meritocracy. How do we do that? By showing courage when others might feel fear.

Ask the all-Black Army, the 54th Army Regiment from Massachusetts, during the Civil War, Freedmen who volunteered to go south to fight a battle to free fellow members of their

race. Or ask the 1869 Buffalo Soldiers or the World War II unit that went to Germany called the Black Rattlers, who the German called the Hellfighters, because they had so much respect for the way they fought and what they did.

My race has stood on the shoulders of the great men and women I am going to talk about the next few minutes. One of the greatest, I realized, after my dad had passed and after I did my homework, that that entire generation listened to and built their lives around was Booker T. Washington. He was a former slave who started Tuskegee University in 1881.

By 1905, it was creating more self-made millionaires than Harvard, Yale, and Princeton combined. Why? Because he was teaching those young people coming through not just to master one trade but two. Yes, work harder than the next guy. Yes, don't complain about the work. Don't complain about what is asked of you. Don't do what is being taught to our kids today where kids say: Well, I have to work harder than the other guy because of my color.

No, you have to work harder than the other guy because that is what America is about. You outrun, you outwork, you out-study. You find your greatest potential by what you put into your efforts. You don't lower your standards because somebody else has lowered theirs. We don't do that. That is not America.

□ 1400

Black History Month is dedicated to the heroes who rose above slavery, segregation, and racism to champion life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for future generations. Because of their courage, Black Americans have made enormous strides to shape the soul of our Nation.

From a childhood in the segregated South to serving in Congress, I am inspired by the tenacity of giants like Charles R. Drew, Robert Smalls, J. Mayo Williams, Bessie Coleman, Dr. Mildred Jefferson, Elizabeth Freeman, Sergeant William Carney, and so many others who fought for the founding ideals of liberty and equality.

I would like to share with you a few of my heroes who have had a tremendous impact on my life and the lives of countless, countless Americans. These, by the way, are Americans who were proud to be Americans. These are Americans proud of their race. These are Americans who saw their kids living a much better dream, and the last thing they would do is tell them to stop dreaming. The last thing they would do is tell them the obstacles are too great for them. The last thing they would do is say these White people are going to keep you from achieving your dreams. No, we were taught it didn't matter who it was or what it was, that we had within us the ability to overcome all obstacles.

Dr. Charles R. Drew was born in 1904 here in D.C., breaking the barriers

throughout his life of a racially divided America to become the most influential scientist of the 20th century. It was during his research into banked blood at Columbia University that his ultimate destiny in serving mankind was shaped.

As World War II created an important need for procedures to preserve blood, and injuries seen by physicians became more severe, the need for blood plasma intensified. As he was the leading authority in the field, Dr. Charles Drew was selected as a full-time medical director of the Blood for Britain project, where he supervised the successful collection of thousands of pints of vital plasma for the British, saving countless lives.

In February 1941, Drew was appointed the director of the first American Red Cross Blood Bank and was put in charge of blood for the use of the U.S. Army and Navy. Dr. Drew returned to Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University, where he served as a surgeon and professor of medicine from 1942 until he passed away in 1950.

Robert Smalls was born into slavery in Beaumont, South Carolina, and gained his freedom daringly and courageously. He commandeered a Confederate cargo ship and sailed the vessel into Union waters before being captured, freeing himself, his crew, and their families.

His action that day helped persuade Lincoln to accept Black soldiers in the Union Army. He went on to serve in the Union's Navy and was eventually elected to Congress.

Elijah Abel was one of the early leaders in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a popular missionary who, as a Black man, lived the restored gospel that was intended for Black and White, bond and free.

Born in Texas in 1892, Bessie Coleman, also known as Queen Bess or Brave Bessie, was the first Black female pilot. Her mother, Susan, was a maid; her father, George, was a sharecropper of Native American and African-American descent. Bessie grew up helping her mother pick cotton and wash laundry to earn extra money.

By the time she was 18, she had saved money to attend the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, now Langston University, in Langston, Oklahoma. She dropped out of college after only one semester because she could not afford to attend.

Bessie's brothers, who both served in the military in World War I, came home with stories of their time in France, often teasing her that French women could learn how to fly airplanes, but Bessie couldn't. Because of this, she applied to many flight schools across the country, but no school would take her because she was a Black woman.

With no opportunities in America, Bessie saved and saved, and finally obtained scholarships to travel to France to flight school. She even had to take a French class at night to complete her flight school application.

After finishing flight school, she toured the country, giving speeches, showing videos of her air tricks to earn money, refusing to speak anywhere that was segregated or that discriminated against Black Americans.

In 1922, she performed the first public flight by an African-American woman. I want you to keep in mind these dates; these are the dates the other side of the aisle would like to tell you we were hopeless, hapless, and doing nothing. No, we were doing just like every other race in this country has, every other culture that has overcome obstacles. We had great vision, and we had great courage, and we succeeded big time.

She became more popular both in the United States and Europe. She toured the country giving flight lessons, performing in-flight shows, and she encouraged women to learn how to fly, becoming famous in America and Europe as a star pilot.

On April 30, 1926, Bessie passed away in a tragic plane crash. She remains an inspiration to untold millions around the world.

Madam C. J. Walker was born in 1867 on a Delta, Louisiana, plantation, where her parents had been enslaved before the end of the Civil War.

She and her sister grew cotton in Delta and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and survived by working in the fields. To escape abuse from her brother-in-law, she married Moses McWilliams at the age of 14.

Following the death of her husband, she moved to St. Louis to join her four brothers, who had become barbers. With just \$1.50 a day, she managed to save enough money to send her daughter to public school.

As a talented entrepreneur with a skill for self-promotion, she often said, "I got my start by giving myself a start." How about that one? "I got my start by giving myself a start."

She was the first self-made woman millionaire in America, earning her fortune through her business empire, a line of hair care products especially for Black women she created after experiencing hair loss. The self-made millionaire used her fortune to fund scholarships for women and donated large parts of her wealth to charity.

Elizabeth Freeman, better known as Mum Bett, was born into slavery but became the first slave to be freed under the Massachusetts Constitution. Less than 1 year after the adoption of the Massachusetts State Constitution, she filed a lawsuit for freedom, marking the beginning of a group of freedom suits that would ultimately lead the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to outlaw slavery in their State. Despite not knowing how to read or write, she was clever enough, strategic enough, determined enough to secure her freedom.

She sought out the help of a local lawyer after being inspired by the constitutional provision that all men were created free and equal. They won the case, implicitly ending slavery in the State of Massachusetts.

After securing her freedom, she became a paid domestic worker and also made a living as a prominent healer, midwife, and nurse. After 20 years, she was able to buy her own house, where she lived with her children. She passed away December 28, 1829, at the age of 85.

It is amazing, these remarkable men and women who figured out the American Dream could work for them if they never gave up on it.

J. Mayo Williams was one of the first Black professional football players in the 1920s and went on to become one of the most successful record producers in the 1930s and 1940s. He was the only man to be inducted into both the National Football Hall of Fame and the Blues Hall of Fame.

Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi in 1870 became the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate. As a member of the Republican Party, he challenged the social order and was an outspoken opponent against segregation, fighting for equality across racial lines.

Sergeant William Carney was the first Black Medal of Honor recipient. He kept the American flag held high. He was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1840 to a family of enslaved people. His parents bought their freedom and moved to Massachusetts. He enlisted in March 1863, and his unit, the 54th, which included two sons of abolitionist Frederick Douglass, headed down to South Carolina.

By the way, the South Carolina Confederate President had made note that any Black soldier caught would be instantly hung. This is what these men knew and understood, yet they marched south to fight for the freedom of their race and their country.

Carney's unit headed down to South Carolina. Their first combat mission was leading the charge on Fort Wagner in Charleston. Carney saw his unit's flag bearer was shot and killed and ran to catch the American flag he was holding. Carney, too, was shot during the battle, but he held that flag high and crawled up the hill toward the fort. He planted the flag in the sand and kept holding on even after he was rescued. He was the first to receive the Medal of Honor.

Let me tell you how acts like that of courage and knowing our history add up. As a seventh grader, I had the opportunity—I was chosen in my segregated high school, junior high school to raise the flag in the morning and to bring it down in the afternoon—an honor.

I remember walking to school every morning, early in the morning, and my friend, Spencer Williams, and I, we understood the nature of that flag, what it meant. My dad had come back from war, and how he felt about the flag, we were sure never to let that flag touch the ground.

That reverence for our flag allowed me to feel proud as an NFL player to hear the national anthem, to see that

flag flying on the sideline, getting teary-eyed. I was living my dream in a country that allowed for the American Dream to be alive and well. To see how far we had come in the 1970s, from my upbringing in the 1960s, to see my teammates of all colors, backgrounds, and creeds, that we could care less about our background, color, or creed. We cared about the fact that we wanted to win. We looked inside for those who had the character, tenacity, discipline, courage to play hard so we could win. That is America. That is what we do.

Dr. Mildred Jefferson was the first Black woman to graduate from Harvard. She dedicated her life to protecting life at all stages. In 1951, Mildred became the first Black woman to graduate from Harvard Medical School. By the way, she was a pro-life advocate, just like my parents' generation was across the board. We believe in our children, believe in our history and their future, and believe they are a gift from God. My race would not stand for what has happened today as we watch my race being targeted for abortion. She also was the first woman employed as a general surgeon at the Boston University Medical Center.

Phillis Wheatley was born in West Africa and sold into slavery at the age of 7. Despite being enslaved, she learned to read and write. Her Massachusetts owners saw talent in her poetry skills and encouraged her. Phillis was brought by her owners to London, seeking to publish her work. She quickly rose to prominence when she published her book, "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral."

She became a talented poet. Her poems became popular and even drew the praise of George Washington and poet Jupiter Hammon.

As I close this out, I can't say enough how proud I am to have been raised in the time I was raised, in the community I was raised in, in the race I was raised in, in a country that gave us all hope for a great future.

Because we lived so close to Florida A&M and had all these college kids getting engaged with civil rights, at the age of 12, I had the opportunity and decided to join them for a demonstration in front of Florida's State Theater. I was the youngest, but I witnessed what it was for young men and women to be disciplined, to be articulate, to be dressed well, to represent our race because it wasn't just in front of Florida's State Theater that we were making an impact; it was those watching across our country.

I want those who watch Martin Luther King's demonstrations again to notice something about that remarkable group of people. Notice the white shirts, the dark ties, the dress shoes. Notice the articulation of those who represented these great warriors, these leaders in freedom. Notice their discipline as they were attacked by dogs, fire hoses, people calling them names. Notice they did not retaliate. They did

not go down and burn down buildings. They believed in the American people. They believed in this country, that they could command respect from around our country by being the best examples of what it was to be an American.

□ 1415

They were Christians, and it was Martin Luther King's view that by fighting in the way Christians could fight, nonviolently, they could earn the hearts of Americans across the country, and that is exactly what they did.

See, what Martin Luther King was doing in our Nation at that time was not just fighting against the Jim Crow laws that we talk about all the time, the evil that we saw in the south perpetrated on Black Americans by Democrats, by the way, at that time. It was more than just Jim Crow that we were fighting against. It was a narrative that Black Americans couldn't think, we weren't leaders, we weren't intelligent, we were unkempt, we were undisciplined, we were cowards. That was the narrative that we fought against.

That was the narrative that I faced when I left Tallahassee, Florida, with the goal of being a marine biology major and hearing through the grapevine from someone, a White person who had gone to Florida State, that I couldn't do it because Blacks could not think in those days. That was the thought.

Unlike today—I didn't say I'm going to give up, I am going to quit, I am going to sue. I was taught that when somebody tells you you can't, you prove them wrong. I spent the next 4 years at the University of Miami living in a library when I wasn't playing football. I wanted to prove that guy wrong. That was the generation I was raised by, thank goodness. That guy probably never knew probably that I succeeded, but I knew. My parents knew. And now I can tell you the story that that is the way our race was.

We have to fight this soft bigotry of low expectations, my friends. It is the worst of all evils. For people to wrap their arms around us, tell us how much they love us, and then tell us we can't. To wake up to news reports that we have an administration that, for the sake of equity, is going to give Black people access to crack pipes. That is equity? We now have the opportunity to get free crack pipes.

Equity is not lowering the standards. Equity, equality is raising the standards so high and telling every single child that can hear your voice that you can do it. That is equality. That is meritocracy. That is how we get respect. You don't beg for respect. You command respect.

In closing, I often say that Black American history is so rich because of the heroes who came before us.

These proud Black Americans broke countless barriers and have been lifelong inspirations for untold millions right here in America but also around the world.

Black History Month is an important celebration and recognition of American history, and I am humbled to stand on the shoulders of the great men and women who came before me.

I encourage all of you to read up on the true history of our Nation. The true history of our Nation is that we the people have done it. We the people with our good hearts established the Underground Railroad. I would not be here without their courage, their sacrifice, their vision.

I am so thankful to have been taught to love our great Nation, to love the people before us, that are with us, and those in the future that we will fight for.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IF NOT NOW, WHEN?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, proud to be an American, proud to be a Member of this august body, proud to say that I am a free man, unbought, unbossed, and unafraid, proud to speak truth to power and to speak truth about power, proud that my family who loved me dearly instilled in me a belief that I could do anything that anyone else could do.

But they also taught me that there were obstacles in life, and that you will do some things, Alexander—that is my first name—because of, and you will do a good many things in spite of. And that has been the history of African Americans in this country. We have done a good many things because of people of good will who have befriended us, but we have also done a good many things in spite of people of ill will who have done all that they could to defeat us. But still we rise. Still we rise.

And today, I would like to discuss the topic: If not now, when? If not now, when? And this topic I embrace because of the Supreme Court of the United States of America and the possibility of a person of African ancestry who happens to be a female being appointed. If not now, when?

Let's examine the facts. This is Black History Month. This is Black history. And there are facts that are undeniable, indisputable, incorruptible.

Here are the facts, and here is why we find ourselves giving this speech today, making these statements today. Here are the facts. We have had a total number of Presidents of 45. Forty-five Presidents of the United States, one of color. One of color. Forty-five, one of color. Number of women, zero, of any color, any persuasion.

The Presidency of the United States has been an all-male institution, and for the most part, overwhelmingly so, it has been a White male institution. Just the facts. That is all.

Forty-five, one of color, zero women.

Now, there are some people who find it offensive to hear facts. They find these facts to somehow cause them some degree of consternation. My dear friends, can you imagine how these facts impact people of color? How they feel, knowing that we have had 45 Presidents, but only one of color? How these facts impact women? Forty-five Presidents, not one woman?

So if it causes you some degree of consternation, just imagine what it does to people who happen to be women. Forty-five men, zero women.

Now, let's take a look at the Senate. If not now, when? Let's look at the Senate. Total number of Senators in the United States of America. The total number is 1,944. 1,944 persons have had the honor, privilege, and pleasure of serving in the United States Senate. And it is a preeminent privilege, a superlative pleasure, and a splendiferous honor to serve in the United States Senate. 1,944 have had this great, singular honor.

Number of men: 1,886. 1,944 total Senators. Total men: 1,886.

Let's look at the number of men of color: 27. Number of women: 58. Number of White men: 1,857. The Senate has been around for over 200 years. For over 200 years—in fact, more than 230 years—we can say that the Senate has been overwhelmingly White and overwhelmingly White men.

There are some people who find it uncomfortable to hear these things said. Can you imagine how it must make these persons who have been excluded from the Senate, can you imagine how they feel? Can you imagine what they think when they would want to know that their children could have served in the Senate or had the opportunities that others have had? Yes, these are opportunities that have been denied some people.

I love my country. It means something to me to be an American. I believe that we ought to have liberty and justice for all. That is why I do all that I can to make it real. I want to make real the great and noble American ideals, government of the people, by the people, and for the people. That has got to include all of the people. All persons are created equal. That has got to include all persons.

Number of men: 1,886.

Now, the Senate of the United States of America is the institution that confirms persons who will be on the Supreme Court. So for over 200 years, we have had White men making the nominations—Presidents, remember 45, White men for the most part; one, Barack Obama, a recent addition to the august club—White men have been nominating. And White men have been nominating other White men. White men nominating other White men. 1,886 White men confirming other White men.

This is Black History Month. If not now, when will we tell the truth about what is going on?

Let's now look at the Supreme Court itself. The Supreme Court, the highest court in the land. First assembled in 1790, more than 200 years ago, more than 230 years ago, 233-plus some months to be exact. Since this date when the Court was first assembled, we have had a total number of 115 justices. On the first court there were 6. Total number of 115 justices. The number of men: 110. 110 men. Number of women: 5. Number of Black women: Zero. 230-plus years, 115 persons nominated and approved to the Supreme Court, 110 of them men. Number of women: 5. Number of Black women: Zero.

If not now, when? When? We have had 200-plus years to appoint an African-American female to the Court. If not now, when?

Well, Congressman GREEN, Black women haven't been qualified. Really? If you believe that, there is nothing wrong with Congressman GREEN, there is something wrong with you.

□ 1430

Over this period of time, we have had 40 persons to serve on the Supreme Court who haven't been lawyers; 40 nonlawyers. Over this period of time, we have had justices who had no undergraduate degree; 5 no undergraduate degree; 40 not lawyers.

The rules apply as they are applied, and the rules have been flexible. By the way, there is no requirement that you be a lawyer to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, 40 nonlawyers, 5 persons with no degree at all; yet, not one Black woman on the Supreme Court. There are people who don't want this subject embraced. They don't want it discussed because they would like to kind of see this happen, somehow it just occurs and everybody lives happily ever after.

A lot of suffering has taken place to get to this point, and we ought not allow the truth about the consequences of being Black to escape us. It is just true that color has been a barrier to some people being on the Supreme Court—zero Black women, 115 Justices.

If not now, when? When will we have a President who has the courage to do what should have been done many years ago. I thank God for President Biden, a man of his word and a man of courage. Courage makes the difference.

There were great orators when Dr. King lived. There were persons who understood the issues as well as, and some who understood the issues better than Dr. King. What separated Dr. King from his contemporaries was his courage. He had the courage to do what others were afraid to do. They wouldn't speak up. They wouldn't speak out. Because they knew there were consequences for speaking up and speaking out. But Dr. King had the courage to look faith in the eye and say, I will do that which others could do, and some might even do better, but I will do it. He had the courage. So did John Lewis.

It was courage. This separates those who can do yet don't do from those who get things done.

President Biden made a commitment. President Biden is honoring his commitment. Others have appointed persons to the Court because of who they were. This woman who will be appointed is not going to be a person without credentials. She will be a person who is prepared. She will be a person who is going to serve us well, and she will be a person who will make a difference on a court that over 200 years has had 115 Justices, not one of them a Black woman; 115 Justices and not one a Black woman over some 230-plus years. If not now, when?

Now is the time. President Biden is the person, and we are the people who ought to want to see it happen. I don't have a candidate that I am pushing. I refuse to push a candidate, but I don't refuse to tell the truth about the circumstances that exists.

Mr. Speaker, just to make things perspicuously clear:

First assembled, 1790, Supreme Court.

Number of Justices on the first court, 6.

Total number of Justices since 1790, 115.

Total number of men, 110.

Five women, not one Black woman.

And let us not forget that the Senate of the United States of America has had a total of 1,944 persons, and 1,886 of them have been men; 45 Presidents, not one woman.

What we have here is the definition of the good old boys club. The good old boys. White men who took care of other White men in the sense that they were supporting each other. White men were nominating. White men were approving, and White men got the job. This is the good old boys club. But we are breaking up the good old boys club. Diversity is breaking up the good old boys club. And many of the good old boys are not happy. They like things the way they were when their club was exclusively White and male.

I don't support the good old boys club. I am a free man, unbought, unbossed, and unafraid. Speak truth to power and about power. This is about power. This is about the good old boys club that has had its own form of affirmative action, exclusionary affirmative action. Over 200 years of excluding, and you want to now complain that there is a possibility that one Black woman may be on the Court? And it upsets a good many persons to know that a Black woman may be on the Court.

Mr. Speaker, 230-plus years. If not now, when? And if not this President, which President? I love my country. I believe that change is that which we bring about. Yes, the arc of the moral universe bends toward justice, as Dr. King put it, but it bends toward justice because we put our hand on the arc of the moral universe and we use our strength and our might and our will-

power to bend it toward justice. Not just for some, but for all. We, the people, includes all of the people.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing this great day when there will be the first African-American female on the Court, and I assure you that I will never forget the President who made it happen. If not now, when?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SHOT IN 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I heard my colleague on the other side of the aisle and I certainly appreciate his friendship and service.

I would take some disagreement with my celebrating the extent to which the President of the United States has announced beforehand the race and sex of the next Supreme Court Justice. And I would remind my friend, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, in general, the extent to which the current President rejected, filibustered, blocked Janice Rogers Brown—notably both Black and female—he did so because she wasn't the right kind of Black and female. You see, she was a conservative. She was not a leftist, a liberal.

So the current President blocked, when he was in the United States Senate, filibustered, fought, broke the rules and the traditions of the Senate to do it. By the way, Janice Rogers Brown, a Black female, qualified but conservative, judge. So he refused to let her advance. Why?

Now, the President of the United States is going out and lauding, praising his predetermination that the next Justice must be Black or female, undermining the nominee before even making the nomination.

I would note also that the President blocked, attacked, voted against Miguel Estrada. And did so, we know, for one reason. He was a Hispanic conservative. Now, how do we know that? We have a memo. Yes, indeed, a memo in black and white, spelled out among Democrat Senators and staffers back in 2003. I happen to know this because I was a lawyer on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. But my, how this town loves to sweep aside little details, like the current Democrat President of the United States working in coordination with Democrat Members of the United States Senate when he was a Senator to stop, to block, to filibuster Miguel Estrada because he is a Hispanic conservative.

And we can't have that, can we? Because it breaks the narrative. It destroys the narrative. Republicans are anti-Hispanic. Republicans are anti-Black. We can't have a Black conservative woman advance under a Repub-

lican President, George W. Bush. We can't have Hispanic Miguel Estrada advance under a Republican, George W. Bush.

But, no, no, will you hear Jen Psaki talking about that at the podium at the White House? Or will you hear more lies, lies about the whipping of migrants at our border? Will you hear her talk about the fact that no report has been generated by the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security or anybody else about the alleged whipping of migrants, which did not occur, which we know didn't occur. By fact, we know it didn't occur.

But yet, the President of the United States and his own White House Secretary sat at the podium and accused them, "them" being our Border Patrol agents, standing on the front lines, being ignored, underfunded, chastised, refused to say any apology since that day. They refused to look at the Border Patrol agents and say, You know, we are sorry. We got that wrong. No report forthcoming.

Anybody sensing a theme that my Democrat friends and colleagues in the White House on the other side of the aisle love to make race an issue? But they are going to sweep aside the killing of Miguel Estrada's nomination because he is a Hispanic male, Hispanic conservative; sweep aside the blocking of Janice Rogers Brown; sweep aside running to cry racism and whipping of the Rio Grande when it is the policies of the Secretary of Homeland Security that is specifically and intentionally endangering the American people; causing our young children across this country to die from poisonings and overdoses; causing bullets to be fired upon our law enforcement officers in Texas; ranchers to get overrun, livestock to get out, cartels to get empowered. And the Secretary of Homeland Security literally refuses to enforce any of the laws to stop that from happening.

But, oh, no, he can't bring himself, and Jen Psaki can't bring herself, and the President can't bring himself to look in the eyes of the Border Patrol and say they apologize for saying that they were whipping human beings.

□ 1445

That is the state of the Democrat Party's commitment to race. It is all a fraud. It is all a fiction. It is all a front. It is all about continuing to foment racial division for partisan political gain. It has nothing to do about judging people by the content of their character and not the color of their skin because if it were, Janice Rogers Brown would not have been blocked and Miguel Estrada would not have been blocked. The President of the United States wouldn't be standing up at a lectern today predetermining the race and the sex of the next Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker, I came down here today to talk about our law enforcement

community. A year and a half ago, I sat here on the floor of the House—maybe in the same spot—with the number 43 similarly positioned on a board. That 43 represented the number of law enforcement police officers killed in the line of duty at that time.

Well, saying to the Speaker and to my colleagues—who, of course, notably, as I like to observe, are not here. This is our idea of debate, you know, in the United States House of Representatives. On fly-out day, everybody is getting home. Nobody is here.

We never have actual debate. We never offer amendments. We never have a back and forth. We come back and have showboats and give speeches on the Capitol steps about how Republicans are better than Democrats or Democrats are better than Republicans. We never sit down here and actually debate. If we did, then we could have honest debate about policies that will protect this country and protect law enforcement officers from the constant barrage and attack levied against them across this country.

I am sick and tired of seeing nonstop attacks on our law enforcement community for being the ones on the front lines every day dealing with crime and figuring out how to protect our communities yet getting tossed under the bus, cast aside as being the ones that we should be targeting.

Eighty-four dead law enforcement officers across this country last year; 346 officers were shot in the line of duty; 103 ambush-style attacks on law enforcement officers, up 115 percent from the year before; 4 police officers were beaten to death; 3 were stabbed to death.

Sergeant Joshua Bartlett, Lubbock County Sheriff's Office in Texas, shot and killed during a barricade at a home on July 15 of last year. Earlier in the morning, the subject had been stopped by a Texas Highway Patrol trooper for reckless driving and attempted to bait the officer into a confrontation. He returned home after the encounter and began walking around the neighborhood with a firearm at 1:15.

When officers of the Levelland Police Department arrived, the man opened fire and barricaded himself inside. The regional SWAT team was requested as the man randomly fired shots from the home.

Sergeant Bartlett was a United States Army veteran. He is survived by his wife, four sons, parents, and a brother.

Police Officer Mitchell Aaron Penton, Dallas, Texas, was struck and killed by a vehicle operated by an intoxicated driver on February 13, 2021. At the time of his death, he had a stepson, and his wife was expecting.

Police Officer Brandon M. Stalker, Toledo Police Department, Ohio, was shot and killed during a barricade involving an arson suspect. Officer Stalker was on a perimeter position and was struck in the head and fatally wounded. He is survived by his two children and fiancée.

Police Officer Jimmy Inn was shot and killed while responding to a domestic violence call on May 11, 2021. He had served with the Stockton Police Department for 6 years. He is survived by his wife, 7-month-old son, and two stepchildren.

Sergeant James Smith, Iowa State Patrol, Iowa, was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a subject who had assaulted and disarmed another law enforcement officer during a traffic stop on April 2, 2021. He is survived by his wife, two children, mother, brother, and sister.

Lieutenant Michael Boutte was shot and killed after responding to a call involving a subject attempting suicide. He was a United States Air Force veteran and served with the Hancock County Sheriff's office for 8 years. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Police Officer Chris Oberheim, Campaign Police Department, Illinois, was shot and killed at about 3:20 a.m. while responding to a domestic disturbance call. He had been on the job 20 years. He was 44 with a wife and four children.

Trooper Chad Michael Walker, Texas Department of Public Safety, March 28, 2021, succumbed to gunshot wounds sustained 5 days earlier when he was ambushed while stopping to assist what he believed was a disabled vehicle near Mexia, Texas. He served with the Texas Highway Patrol for 6 years. He had 18 years in law enforcement. He is survived by his wife, 15-year-old son, twin 7-year-old daughters, and a 2-month-old daughter.

Here are some of the quotes from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue about police officers.

Jen Psaki, White House press secretary, while criticizing FOX News coverage of soft-on-crime policies, stated, while laughing, "What does that even mean?" and referred to the coverage as an alternative universe.

President Biden famously expressed support for the defund the police movement in 2020 and then had to walk that back after backlash.

Vice President KAMALA HARRIS applauded Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti for defunding the police.

Representative OCASIO-CORTEZ said, "Defunding police means defunding police," arguing the cuts to the New York Police Department weren't enough.

Representative AYANNA PRESSLEY said she supports efforts to defund police departments.

Representative RASHIDA TLAIB called for "no more" police. TLAIB's campaign has paid over \$150,000 to defund the police activist Rasha Mubarak.

Representative ILHAN OMAR said:

Not only do we need to defund, we need to dismantle police departments.

Representative CORI BUSH said that she would "make sure" she has private security for her protection while simultaneously promising to defund the police. This weekend, Representative

BUSH doubled down in her support for defunding our police departments on Twitter.

President Biden's Assistant Attorney General, Kristen Clarke, supported efforts to defund the police.

President Biden's Associate Attorney General, Vanita Gupta, said officials must heed calls to "decrease police budgets and the scope, role, and responsibility of police in our lives."

President Biden's Secretary of Labor, Marty Walsh, proposed a budget to divert funding from law enforcement.

We see now what is happening in Minnesota, where you have one of the individuals who was a part of the mob violence riots in the summer of 2020, who burned down a store, a commercial property, and did so with video footage indicating the glee of doing so—this being an individual with a very long criminal record.

The man who owned or worked at the establishment, I think, had five kids and died as a result of the fire set by this individual in Minnesota. The United States Attorney's Office in Minnesota filed a sentencing brief that read exactly like the defense lawyer's brief, citing all the events of the summer, completely offsetting the dead father of five with a store burned to the ground during mob violence rule in the summer of 2020.

This United States Department of Justice, this United States Attorney's Office in Minnesota, downward departed from the sentencing guidelines of 20 years down to 10 years, purposefully citing the political interest of the summer of 2020, the political cause of the summer of 2020, in recommending that downward departure despite the criminal record of the perpetrator of the crime, despite the destroyed and burned down building, despite the death of the owner of the store and the fact that he had multiple children. All of that was cast aside in the political judgment, not even of the judge, but of the United States Attorney's Office.

Lo and behold, that acting United States attorney a few months later is now working at Main Justice. I would sure like to know why. I would sure like to know who was involved. I would sure like to know who made the calls. I would sure like to know from the current acting United States attorney if that acting United States attorney agrees with the sentencing recommendations of the so-called prosecutors in the Minnesota U.S. Attorney's Office who turned a blind eye to their duty to keep the streets safe, to prosecute them under their oath to the Constitution and defense of the laws of the United States to protect the people of Minnesota, and chose to choose a political path, and chose to follow politics rather than do their job.

We want to know. We are going to ask questions in the House Judiciary Committee. I can assure you that if the good people of the United States were to give the majority to the Republicans in January 2023, there are going to be

some questions asked and some answers delivered by this administration for their failure to enforce the laws of the United States while American people die, lose property, are harmed, are killed. At the border of Texas or in Minnesota—it doesn't matter—the laws of the United States are supposed to be enforced, and we should be standing up for the rule of law.

We are going to demand answers to questions. I want answers from the United States Attorney General for targeting parents for daring to stand up to school boards. I want answers from the Secretary of Homeland Security for his clearly impeachable conduct for recklessly ignoring the laws of the United States, endangering my people and constituents in Texas, endangering the people of this country while empowering cartels and allowing fentanyl to pour into our schools. I want answers. We are going to demand answers.

We are going to want answers and demand answers from Anthony Fauci and all the bureaucrats at NIH and CDC for shutting down our schools, shutting down our economy, lying about what we were seeing in terms of gain of function research in China.

We are going to want answers, and we are going to get those answers. While this body fiddles, we will demand answers if the American people will give us the ability to get them.

I mentioned our situation at our border. We are in the midst of a fentanyl, opioid, and drug crisis in this country, the likes we have not seen before.

□ 1500

Those of us who grew up in the eighties know what we saw with the cocaine epidemic. I was a 14-year-old when Len Bias notoriously died from an overdose within a week of being drafted by the Boston Celtics after his career at the University of Maryland.

We know the horrors of the cocaine epidemic that led, by the way, to the crime bills of the 1990s supported by this President, supported by Black Americans across this country and lobbied for by Black pastors and Black leaders across this country because of the violence and the epidemic of drugs across our cities and across our towns in the 1980s and 1990s. We responded, and as a result, the crime rate went down.

And now what are we seeing?

Massive spikes in crime, massive spikes in drug use, carjackings in our Nation's Capital where it is easier to get carjacked than to order a hamburger while we are under lockdowns, and vaccine mandates and vaccine passports in the Nation's Capital.

Side note: Yet another reason why we should never let the District of Columbia be a State. It is not supposed to have the political interest of a State. It is supposed to be our National Capital where people can come and go, where they can petition their government, and where they can come and do the

business of the people. So we will address that issue as well in the next Congress.

I am proud to represent Texas, but Texas is under assault. Texas is under assault every day by cartel-driven violence fueled by China and driven by the profit motive of pouring fentanyl into our communities, destroying our children's lives, causing addiction, causing death, and causing destruction. And this administration not only does nothing, it is worse than that, this administration purposefully—purposefully—ignores the laws of the United States to the detriment and the endangerment of the American people.

There is no other way to put it when our laws require operational control of the border and we do not have it.

There is no other way to put it when our ranches are overrun, fences are cut, and livestock gets out.

There is no other way to put it when there are stash houses in Houston, in San Antonio, in Laredo, in Del Rio, in McAllen, in Arizona, and in California. In every big city across this country there are stash houses where human beings are being moved for profit.

There is no other way to put it when the current administration is releasing people into the United States. They are knowingly, in violation of law, releasing people into the United States under the guise of so-called asylum. They know it is not asylum, and they know it is not credible fear. They know they are releasing single, adult males. They are lying about it because we see them talking about the lies on tape.

And the American people are the ones holding the bag. The American people are the ones who have their kids dying because they take a Xanax that is laced with fentanyl. And this administration doesn't care.

This administration ignores the rule of law, ignores the Secure Fence Act, lets fencing rust in the field, and fails to require the fence to continue to be constructed which would help support Border Patrol and the communities in south Texas.

But let me send a very clear warning signal to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: My colleagues take for granted the people of south Texas, as a political matter. And I can tell you, the people of south Texas are tired of it. The people of south Texas are tired of being on the front lines of a cartel-driven drug-and-human-trafficking war with bullets flying, people dying, morgues filled, and rape trees being used.

And this body, the people's House, not only sits silent, they facilitate it, and they facilitate the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security who does nothing but fuel the crisis even more.

Mr. Speaker, 100,306 Americans are dead as a result of drug overdoses or poisonings.

Mr. Speaker, how many minutes are remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I do want to finish by saying, it is our duty to secure the border of the United States. It is the duty of the Secretary to secure the border of the United States. There are 100,000 dead Americans as a result of wide-open borders, and it is impeachable conduct by the Secretary of Homeland Security. We are going to address that issue if the American people will give us the ability to be in the majority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding. I want to say, first and foremost, I thank him for his consistent, loud, smart, and well-reasoned comments on our open border and the impact on our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I too want to bring attention to this criminal issue.

I have this Sweet-N-Low packet that so many of us put in our coffee in the morning, and that illustrates, Mr. Speaker, that that one amount of sweetener, if it were fentanyl, would kill 500 Americans.

In Arkansas, fentanyl deaths are up 441 percent since 2015. Over 600 Arkansans have lost their lives. Every 5 minutes we lose a neighbor to an accidental drug overdose. Just last year, as my friend from Texas said, we lost over 100,000 Americans to accidental overdoses, which is now the leading cause of death between the ages of 18 and 45. We were here on this floor 3 years ago lamenting 55,000 Americans dying in 1 year—the same we lost in the entire Vietnam war—and now it is 100,000.

Fentanyl is directly responsible for 64 percent of those deaths, Mr. Speaker, and a majority of that fentanyl within the United States comes from our porous Southwest border—the border that the Biden administration has continuously failed to secure—as it flows directly into our communities.

Last year, enough fentanyl was interdicted—that is what we caught—by our overworked Border Patrol to kill every American seven times over. It isn't enough to confiscate it at the border. We need strong leadership to discourage it from arriving in the first place, and we can do that by permanently scheduling fentanyl as a schedule I substance and increase the criminal penalties.

We need strong leadership and strong policies to secure our border and respond to the illicit fentanyl that has been found in every street drug. Until then, sadly, as noted by my friend from Texas, Americans will continue to die at the hand of fentanyl.

CHEERING ON TEAM USA

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, as we cheer on Team USA this week and celebrate our athletes participating in the 2022 winter games, it is important we do not overlook the sins of the host nation, China.

China has carefully crafted their image to distract the world from their blatant human rights abuses and their totalitarianism.

The International Olympic Committee has worked to portray China in a positive light. The truth is, China is an authoritarian state set on the destruction of anyone and anything that doesn't adhere to its world view.

The Chinese Communist Party believes that its administrative control over its people is the most effective form of governance. The Uyghurs continue to face genocide and crimes against humanity. The people of Hong Kong have seen the destruction of their liberal state. China seeks to expand its influence in the world through its predatory lending and its failed Belt and Road Initiative.

We can do better. We need American leadership to counter this.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman's remarks about China, and I yield back the balance of my time.

UKRAINE: THE SCRIMMAGE LINE FOR LIBERTY IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as co-chair of the 50-member bipartisan Congressional Ukraine Caucus to voice our strong support for Ukraine and her people.

Ukraine is the scrimmage line for liberty on the European continent—our very closest allies. Right now, the world is watching with growing alarm as Russia again beats the Kremlin's drums of war.

Vladimir Putin, with his thirst for force over reason and the rule of law, is severely isolated from the norms of human decency and the global community. Russia invaded Ukraine in 2014. Fourteen thousand people have been killed. While Ukraine is Putin's most immediate target, it certainly is not the only one he has his eyes on. As we have watched, Russia has taken pieces of Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, and the message is clear.

Thirty years ago, the people of Ukraine voted by more than 90 percent to establish their independence. Ukraine was a signatory to the Budapest Memorandum in which the West guaranteed Ukraine's security in return for all nuclear weapons staged on its territory be removed.

Will the West keep its promise?

For decades, the Soviet Union held Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and so many others under its

iron fist suppressing any notion of freedom. We have a map here that clearly shows how small Ukraine is compared to the vast Russian Empire. We are not talking about equal partners here.

In 1991 the world rejoiced when, at long last, the Communist Iron Curtain fell—a moment the free world did not expect to see in modern time. Upon its fall, liberty and opportunity, which once had only been dreams, now became new possibilities in Ukraine. Over these last 30 years, Ukraine has struggled to cast off Russian interference and grow into a strong, proud, and vibrant nation. It has been a struggle every day of every year.

Having visited Ukraine more than any other Member of Congress, I know her people, her communities, her culture, and her struggle. In 2014 I joined then-Vice President Joe Biden and Senator John McCain to attend the inauguration of a new President of Ukraine. As our delegation walked down the streets of the capital city, I can guarantee you, Mr. Speaker, the applause and cheers that rang forth from the crowd as America walked down the street was absolutely unforgettable and astounding. Ukraine's freedom-loving people were exclaiming their love and friendship with the United States, but, most of all, with the idea of liberty. Liberty. It is a memory that I cherish and will never forget.

The people of Ukraine, yes, they have hopes and dreams, and they want to live with safety, stability, and enduring prosperity, but, most of all, with liberty. Those hopes and dreams face constant threat by Russia. It seems to never stop. Ukraine has no desire to have its back broken under Russia's repressive command.

In 2014 Russia illegally invaded, as I mentioned, and now over 14,000 of her people have been killed in Ukraine. Over 1 million more have been displaced, and the country probably has under 40 million people now.

Russia's physical territory represents Goliath in his battle against David. The maps clearly show how vast Russia is—over 13 time zones compared to Ukraine.

We see the Russian military amassing at all the borders of Ukraine. If Russia again invades Ukraine, the internal opposition would be fierce and bloody, and that country suffered more than any other people in the world during World War II, that infamous period of time when so many Americans died on the European continent for the very idea of liberty in Europe.

The response that is needed from global leaders is clear. When freedom and liberty fall under attack, the free world has an obligation to rise up in its defense.

The United States is doing its part. I support President Biden and his administration having committed to end the Nord Stream 2 project if Russia invades Ukraine further. We must continue to stiffen sanctions and work to establish European energy independence and

forge a global defensive shield for the protection of Ukraine.

□ 1515

The United Nations, NATO, and the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe have the ability to rally a global coalition to ward off Putin and his thirst for domination over countries that do not welcome him.

Russia cannot be allowed to operate as the outlaw on the European Continent. So let us seek to build, not destroy. The time has come for the free world to soundly reject Putin's ugly schemes and work together to safeguard Ukraine now and forever.

There are several Members who are joining us here today on the floor to participate in this Special Order. I would like to especially recognize BRIAN FITZPATRICK, the co-chair of Ukraine Caucus from Pennsylvania.

We also have, I believe, Congressman KWEISI MFUME of Maryland, Congressman ANDY LEVIN of Michigan, and Congresswoman VICTORIA SPARTZ of Indiana, thus far. I thank them all for being here.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative KAPTUR for all she does for Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here not only as the co-chair of Ukraine Caucus, but also the ranking member of the House Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber; and a commission on the Helsinki Commission, having previously served and lived in Ukraine, in Kiev, standing side by side with the Ukrainian people, and growing to love them for their heart, their passion, their desire for independence, their desire for closer ties to the West, and their craving for freedom, something that they are striving for more and more every single day.

With all of those things in context, Mr. Speaker, this moment before us, unfortunately, has not come as a surprise. Over the last 8 years, the amazing people of Ukraine have endured Russia's illegal and violent occupation. To date, some 14,000 innocent Ukrainians have perished, many of whom were civilians with more than a million displaced.

The autocratic regime of Vladimir Putin has engaged in countless humanitarian violations and challenged international norms of sovereignty over the last 30 years, and it is imperative that the United States and our NATO allies meet this moment with deterrence and diplomacy and strength in unity.

America must, as we have in the past, stand up against Russian authoritarianism. The people of Ukraine share our Western values and deserve freedom from Russian oppression. The people of Ukraine share a steadfast commitment to regional cooperation resisting polarization and shining a light on corruption. The United States has moved to supply

Ukraine with lethal aid to maintain its borders in the wake of increased Russian aggression.

The United States has committed just recently an additional \$200 million in security assistance, and we must encourage our NATO allies to act in a similar fashion. We applaud those NATO allies who have stepped up to the plate and encourage those who have not that they must do so now to maintain the NATO alliance. We have already stepped up to defend democracy in so many other areas of the world and this must be no exception.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that more of our ally countries will take this charge seriously and realize what is at stake. It is also my hope that our allies can look to decouple with the Russian economy, recognizing the larger threat Putin's destabilizing regime poses throughout Europe and throughout the world. Taking decisive action in implementing economic sanctions to the harshest degree is necessary, and we must weigh all of our options given the severity of this moment, along with a wide, bipartisan coalition in both Chambers of Congress.

My colleagues in Congress have called for sweeping sanctions on the kleptocrats that keep Putin's regime operable. As it has before with other rogue powers, the international community must send a clear and unequivocal message. If Russia insists on threatening the sovereignty of another state and jeopardizing global security, there will be the harshest of consequences.

I would like to thank my co-chairs for being here today as well as Representative VICTORIA SPARTZ, the first-ever Ukrainian born Member of Congress, an immense source of pride for the people of Ukraine. We are here to send a bipartisan, bicameral message to Vladimir Putin and his corrupt regime that these consequences will far outweigh any benefit he may perceive of further aggression in Ukraine.

If the Euromaidan Revolution should have sent any message to Russia, it is that you never underestimate the heart and the passion of the soul of Ukrainian people to defend their own independence.

The overwhelming majority of Ukrainians were born after 1991, after their independence. They do not want any part of Russia regardless of what Vladimir Putin thinks. And we will stand behind them unequivocally and unapologetically to call for the harshest of consequence should Vladimir Putin take one step across the Ukrainian border.

I personally will make it my mission here in this body to see that they receive the harshest consequences, the least of which will be ending Nord Stream 2 and removing Russia from the Swiss banking system, cutting off their economy, targeting sanctions to Vladimir Putin himself and his surrounding oligarchs.

I say to Mr. Putin that that will be just the beginning of what he will face.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman FITZPATRICK for his strong support of Ukraine and for the substance he has given from his own life prior to his service here in the Congress of putting that life at risk many times on behalf of liberty around the world. I thank him so very, very much.

I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), who is a very fervent supporter of Ukraine, and thank him for adjusting his schedule to be here with us this evening.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House Ukraine Caucus in this strong show of resolve to keep our focus on what is happening in Ukraine and on its borders. And I especially want to thank my dear friend, Chair MARCY KAPTUR, for her leadership in organizing this timely event, and the co-chair, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, for his strong leadership on this issue and all of the other Members who are joining today.

I represent one of the most vibrant Ukrainian-American communities in the United States. And I have spent time with my constituents in Michigan at memorials and commemorations of the Holodomor, and even just last weekend at a peace vigil in a Ukrainian church to pray for peace and for no more war in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian-American community in Metro Detroit and around this Nation is deeply worried about their family, about their friends in Ukraine, and what might happen if Russia were to newly invade their country because we know Russia has already invaded their country.

It is 8 years of Russia invasion and occupation of Crimea and their interference in the Donbas and eastern parts of Ukraine, and it has been a really traumatizing time for Ukrainians, obviously, but also for Ukrainian-Americans.

I have been supportive of the efforts here in the House and by the Biden administration to focus on both deterrence and diplomacy. I am proud to co-sponsor the Defending Ukraine Sovereignty Act which seeks to deter Russia by imposing tougher sanctions by providing more defensive equipment and weapons, and expanding programming to counter Russian disinformation and cyber activity.

I also want to commend President Biden emphasizing diplomacy to deescalate tension. Above all, we must avoid a war between the two largest nuclear powers. I appreciate how much he has worked to unify all of our European allies behind this effort, and I appreciate the leadership of those European allies in pushing for a peaceful resolution to this situation.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join with my colleagues today and to share this commitment to helping the Ukrainian people, and I am hopeful that our work in the Congress, coupled with measures taken by the Biden administration,

will ultimately prevent more conflict from breaking out. But we have got to make it very, very clear to Vladimir Putin that he will get exactly what he doesn't want if he insists on attacking Ukraine further.

He has said he wants less NATO involvement in the eastern reaches of the alliance, and his aggression and his provocation is causing just what he says he doesn't want. So I am hopeful that diplomacy can carry the day, but we have to be ready with all measures of deterrence to prevent an attack, and we have to be—even though it doesn't make sense to implement sanctions in advance, it definitely makes sense that we be very clear with Putin and the oligarchs and the people around him just as Representative FITZPATRICK said, that we will implement a broad array of sanctions, by far, the harshest array of sanctions that we have ever arrayed against them.

Before I yield back, Congresswoman KAPTUR, I just wanted to share that when I was at my most recent event in the community in Michigan, I said—and Congresswoman SPARTZ, I want to say this to you because I haven't had a chance to talk to you about this idea—let's organize a vigil at the Holodomor Memorial here near Union Station when we are back to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine.

Let's get as many Members of Congress there as we can. That idea seems to be taking off with the Ukrainian-American community. So I hope we will soon have a date when we can announce an event there where we can show our solidarity with the people of Ukraine.

Lord knows, we love Ukraine. It is an independent country that deserves to have its own borders respected and where the people deserve to democratically determine their own future and, Congresswoman KAPTUR, we are never going to give up on our commitment to those principles.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for his leadership on this, and we will work with him on the vigil at the Holodomor Memorial here in Washington, D.C.

I thank the gentleman for taking the time to delay his flight back home, I am sure, to be with us. The gentleman reminds me when we look at the map of Russia in red and Ukraine in yellow, we think about David and Goliath—at least I do—and David deserves attention and respect.

We thank you for your time this evening. And also I wanted to say to Congresswoman VICTORIA SPARTZ from the State of Indiana who is joining us this evening, sometimes the heavens produce someone in the Congress at a moment in history that becomes pivotal.

As I introduce her, I thank her extremely for her excellent participation in the Ukrainian Caucus, her leadership, and her ability to change her schedule at any point in order to be a strong voice for liberty. No one knows

better than she what it is like to live under a tyrannical, repressive regime.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman KAPTUR and Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK for their bipartisan leadership.

I know that this Special Order is about the situation in Ukraine, but the situation in Ukraine goes beyond Ukraine. It is a threat to the stability of the world order, the largest threat since World War II, and a threat to any democracy.

I would also like to remind us that millions of our predecessors died for freedom, peace, and democracy. I would like to read some excerpts from the recent joint statement of the Russian Federation and the Peoples Republic of China dated February 4, 2022.

“Today, the world is going through momentous changes, and humanity is entering a new era of . . . profound transformation. It sees . . . transformation of the global governance architecture and world order . . . a trend has emerged towards redistribution of power in the world. The sides note that Russia and China as world powers . . . have longstanding traditions of democracy which rely on thousand-years of experience. They stand ready to work together with all the interested partners to promote genuine democracy.”

I know that President Putin is not going to listen to me, and I am not sure to anyone else, but I hope he still has to listen to the Russian people at least a little bit. I am not naive on his personal ambitions although I would still offer him an olive branch if he really cares about his people in his country. Therefore, I am going to direct my message to over 3 million Russian Americans. I am talking to you as a Congresswoman representing the great State of Indiana, who grew up under Communists in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. I was born in a country that doesn't exist anymore, and for good reason, as many of you, too.

I know that many of you have relatives in Russia and dual citizenship. I know that Putin has powerful anti-American propaganda on his TV. I was somewhat surprised over its extant. It's worse than during the Soviet Union times.

□ 1530

I want you to let the Russian people know that neither the United States nor the West are a threat to Russia's national security.

I would argue that Russia has a much bigger threat coming from the east. There is a very aggressive economic expansion of China in the Far East and Siberia.

I would also like to make it very clear that the American people do not want another war in Europe.

I also want to remind you of the human cost of any war. If Russia starts a war in Ukraine, which looks more

and more likely, a lot of young people will have to die from both sides. No one will benefit from it. Maybe the Chinese Communist Party, but not the Russian people.

I just do not believe that the Russian people would want to go in history as a puppet to the imperialistic ambitions of China and would want to promote a so-called genuine democracy of the Chinese Communist Party.

The ball is in your court, President Putin and Russian people. I hope you will be on the right side of history.

I also would like to share a message with my fellow Americans: Do not get distracted, and do not get reluctant. A threat to our freedoms from outside and within is real. Protect and cherish our freedoms so our children do not have to fight to get them back.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SPARTZ very much for being here and for being such a strong voice for liberty, having known the other side of that. I thank her for her time today, for her heartfelt remarks. We continue to be benefited by her extraordinary leadership.

Mr. Speaker, our final speaker today is the very distinguished gentleman from the State of Maryland who knows a whole lot about the rule of law and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME), who we are fortunate has returned to Congress after serving in so many national positions. We are so grateful for his life and his presence here today.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. KAPTUR for her overly gracious remarks. I appreciate them. I also appreciate the opportunity to join her and the others in our discussion about Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Ohio has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I am really happy to join with Congresswoman KAPTUR, who has served for some time now as chair of the Ukrainian Caucus, who has driven us and gotten us to this point, but who has also kept together a bipartisan group of legislators. So, to her and to Ranking Member FITZPATRICK, my thanks to both of them.

We are all here, obviously, because of the situation in Ukraine. This comes at us from different ways. I initially got involved when I came back to Congress because of a gentleman by the name of Roman Goy in my district who has watched these situations with Ukraine going back to 2014 and beyond and who felt sort of helpless.

On behalf of Mr. Goy in Catonsville and all the other ones that I have heard from—and I am particularly heartened to also hear, as we did earlier, from the gentlewoman, Mrs. SPARTZ, who is the only native Ukrainian to serve here in the United States Congress. Her comments are compel-

ling, and her witness is one that we should always keep in front of us as something to be reminded of.

Mr. Speaker, I go back a long, long way in terms of the aggression that we now see in Ukraine. I go so far back as to remember the Cold War days that a lot of us grew up under, the days of a very, very aggressive Soviet Union hellbent on domination, spanning 13 time zones, with a growing nuclear arsenal in those days and with the twisted belief that they somehow or another could, in fact, be a part of this hemisphere and pose an issue to us. It was a different Soviet Union. It is Russia now, but that same sort of thinking pervades.

Back then, I am talking about the missile crisis in Cuba, where Soviet President Khrushchev, Nikita Khrushchev, was putting missiles 90 miles off our coast, believing that he and the Soviet Union had a right to that sort of expansionism, that sort of aggression.

Thank God that President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, having reached a very tight ultimatum with the reality, decided that the United States would not accept that.

We were on the brink of war then, but the Soviet Union blinked. They removed their missiles from Cuba, and we have sort of coexisted in a sort of Cold War for some time now.

Then, with the fall of Berlin and the ending of the Soviet Union as we knew it, and now the singular emergence of Russia, all of us concerned here are concerned about what is happening in Ukraine.

When you look at the troop movements that are taking place, when you look at the propaganda being spun by the Kremlin, it is all so familiar to what happened in 1914 when the Soviet Union went off in its own direction and when it began to build up its war machine.

In 2014, the Russian Government, following the same script, has decided—or did decide then—to have similar troop movements, similar weapons buildup, and a similar effort to invade. Even though the talk then was “we are not invading,” we know what happened then. They invaded Ukraine. They took and annexed Crimea.

People in Kiev and elsewhere have been watching the situation with great trepidation, and now we are at a point with a massive Russian buildup all along the Ukrainian border, well over 100,000 troops, all sorts of armaments, and the ability to have airpower to strike and to take, if they want to, that country.

So, the fact that President Biden and others have stood up—we want to also thank all of our European allies for banding together. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed just to be able to prevent things such as this. Although Ukraine is not a signatory under Article 5, its sovereignty and its independence is so very, very important.

I want to join with Congresswoman KAPTUR, Ranking Member

FITZPATRICK, Mrs. SPARTZ with her testimony, and all the others who have continued to raise this issue.

In the old, old days, we never knew when the then-Soviet Union was going to strike. We don't know now. I remember air drills at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. In schools, we were so close to the end of the last war, kids had to stop what they were doing and practice drills, hiding under their desks. In every school, there was a bomb shelter. We have come a long way since then, but that threat is still there.

A lot of people say: Well, why is this important? It is important because history can repeat itself. It is important because history often does repeat itself. It is important because it is a lesson that we have learned and must never get away from.

Terrorism anywhere is a threat to democracies everywhere. I join and am happy in this bipartisan effort, Mr. Speaker, to lend my voice.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman MFUME for his sterling remarks. His presence here adds enormous value to what we are attempting to do, to stop war, to promote diplomacy and peace, and to help protect a David against a Goliath. This is a very noble calling.

As we close today, I want to say for the record, for teachers who may be listening, for scholars, for other Members of Congress, there is a book by Dr. Timothy Snyder of Yale University titled "Bloodlands." If you want to understand the struggle for liberty, that is a book that is a must-read.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with on Tuesday, March 1, 2022.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, February 11, 2022.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, February 11, 2022, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3400. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor for Regulatory Affairs, Depart-

mental Offices, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (RIN: 1505-AC77) received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3401. A letter from the Chief of Planning and Regulatory Affairs Office, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's correcting amendment — CACFP Meal Pattern Revisions Related to the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010; Correcting Amendments [FNS-2011-0029] (RIN: 0584-AE18) received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3402. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Isobutyl-2-methyl-1, 3-dioxolane-4-methanol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0541; FRL-9418-01-OCSP] received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3403. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's interim final determination — Determination to Defer Sanctions; Arizona; Maricopa County; Power Plants [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0107; FRL-9426-03-R9] received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3404. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fludioxonil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0419 and EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0020; FRL-9482-01-OCSP] received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3405. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Applicable Schedule Amount received February 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3406. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Updating References to Commercial Items [GSAR Case 2021-G510; Docket No.: GSA-GSAR 2021-0026; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AK37) received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3407. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustment [FPMR Case 2022-01; Docket No.: GSA-FPMR-2022-0004; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AK53) received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3408. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Asset

and Transportation Management, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Management Regulation; Art in Architecture [FMR Case 2021-02; Docket No.: GSA-FMR-2021-0024; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AK47) received February 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 6653. A bill to prohibit participation of persons convicted of certain felonies in programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CASE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 6654. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Climate Adaptation Science Center and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers to respond to the effects of extreme weather events and climate trends, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BACON (for himself and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 6655. A bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to provide compensation for direct victims of civil rights movement violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 6656. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration grant program to provide emergency relief to foster youth and improve preplacement services offered by foster care stabilization agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 6657. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to encourage the development of specialized foster care programs designed specifically for large sibling groups, sibling groups with a wide age range, and sibling groups with complex needs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of ILLINOIS (for himself, Mr. BRADY, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BOST, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. MANN, Mr. MAST, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BACON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MEUSER, Ms.

HERRELL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. STEIL, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. HERN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BARR, Mr. PENCE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LATTI, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. REED, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 6658. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act affecting individuals, families, and small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. MACE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. MEIJER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mrs. CAMMACK):

H.R. 6659. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve health care and services for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CHU, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 6660. A bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 6661. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1663 East Date Place in San Bernardino, California, as the "Dr. Margaret B. Hill Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr.

KILMER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LIEU, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 6662. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to facilitate electric vehicle sharing services operated at public housing projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 6663. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Fleet Reserve Association; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 6664. A bill to require certain meetings of the Tennessee Valley Authority to be transparent and open to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 6665. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the number of members of the Armed Forces who are deployed by reason of the situation in Ukraine does not exceed the number of members of the Armed Forces who are deployed to the Southern Border of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CLARK of MASSACHUSETTS (for herself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 6666. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the financial aid process for homeless and foster care youth; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 6667. A bill to permit expungement of records of certain nonviolent criminal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. BOST, Mr. CAREY, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. LETLOW, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 6668. A bill to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving a financial benefit from certain student loan cancellation programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of ILLINOIS (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 6669. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide formula grants to States to improve higher education opportunities for foster youth and homeless youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 6670. A bill to permit employees to request changes to their work schedules without fear of retaliation and to ensure that employers consider these requests, and to require employers to provide more predictable and stable schedules for employees in certain occupations with evidence of unpredictable and unstable scheduling practices that negatively affect employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Oversight and Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 6671. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that a member of the Armed Forces, granted a general discharge under honorable conditions on the sole basis that such member failed to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19, is eligible for certain educational assistance administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MORELLE):

H.R. 6672. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a program to provide grants to certain veteran service organizations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of TEXAS:

H.R. 6673. A bill to authorize appropriations for Operation Stonegarden, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GOODEN of TEXAS:

H.R. 6674. A bill to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from requiring individuals to submit biometric information or geolocation information to access online services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 6675. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with a nongovernmental entity to conduct an audit of the health care system of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BACON, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. LATTI):

H.R. 6676. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit administering COVID-19 vaccines to minors without parental consent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACOBS of CALIFORNIA (for herself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6677. A bill to amend the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 to modify the eligibility requirements for entities collaborating with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide case management services to homeless veterans under the Veterans Affairs supported housing program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 6678. A bill to prohibit stock trading and ownership by Members of Congress and spouses of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, House Administration, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON OF OHIO:

H.R. 6679. A bill to establish a scholarship program for certain individuals who have completed at least 2 years of service in the military, emergency medical service, police force, or as a teacher's assistant or firefighter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 6680. A bill to establish the Integrated Blue Economy and Blue Energy Technologies Program, and a Blue Economy Center of Excellence, to support research and development of blue energy technologies; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 6681. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Lincoln Memorial; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 6682. A bill to amend titles 38 and 5, United States Code, to ensure that certain employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs are subject to the same removal, demotion, and suspension policies as other employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BERA, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H.R. 6683. A bill to establish an AmeriCorps Administration to carry out the national and volunteer service programs, to expand participation in such programs, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LEE OF NEVADA (for herself and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 6684. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide the work opportunity tax credit with respect to hiring veterans who are receiving educational assistance under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or Defense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. PORTER, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 6685. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to prioritize the acceptance of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel from certain civilian nuclear power reactors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BANKS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MANN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. HERN, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 6686. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions on members of the National Communist Party Congress of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6687. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a competitive grant program to award grants to local educational agencies to address implicit bias in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6688. A bill to amend title 23 and title 49, United States Code, to remove transit-oriented development projects as projects eligible for assistance under the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program and the railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6689. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to repeal certain employee protective arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 6690. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from issuing any rule, regulation, or guidance that promotes the use of speed safety cameras, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6691. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit Federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to

the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6692. A bill to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds relating to the Climate Change Professionals Program and any other program, project, or activity relating to climate change of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 6693. A bill to permit aliens seeking asylum to be eligible for employment in the United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 6694. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the STOCK Act to require certain senior officials to report payments received from the Federal Government, to improve the filing and disclosure of financial disclosures by Members of Congress, congressional staff, very senior employees, and others, and to ban stock trading for certain senior Government officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6695. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the equitable restoration of eligibility for provision of Department of Veterans Affairs memorial headstones and markers for eligible spouses and dependent children of veterans whose remains are unavailable; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 6696. A bill to create a database of eviction information, establish grant programs for eviction prevention and legal aid, and limit use of housing court-related records in consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 6697. A bill to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 6698. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to repeal the requirement that States establish a Medicaid Estate Recovery Program and to limit the circumstances in which a State may place a lien on a Medicaid beneficiary's property; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. PORTER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of

New York, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 6699. A bill to extend protections to part-time workers in the areas of family and medical leave and pension plans, and to ensure equitable treatment in the workplace; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Oversight and Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH OF NEBRASKA (for himself and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 6700. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMUCKER (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 6701. A bill to make companies that support venues and events eligible for grants under the shuttered venue operators grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. WALORSKI (for herself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. LONG, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. FOXF, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 6702. A bill to require more accurate reporting of abortion drug prescribing and related adverse events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN (for himself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOUTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr.

PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRE, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H. Res. 915. A resolution approving certain regulations to implement provisions of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 relating to labor-management relations with respect to employees of the House of Representatives covered under section 220(e), and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Miss RICE of New York, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 916. A resolution expressing support for the annual Heart Valve Disease Awareness Day on February 22, 2022, coinciding with American Heart Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BOURDEAUX (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H. Res. 917. A resolution condemning the atrocities that occurred in Forsyth County, Georgia, in 1912 in which over 1,100 Black Americans were terrorized and driven out by white supremacist mobs, including dozens of Black Americans who owned land in the county, and reaffirming the House of Representatives' commitment to combating white supremacy, hatred, and injustice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. MENG, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H. Res. 918. A resolution honoring the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance, a cultural, social, and political movement in American history; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GREEN OF TEXAS (for himself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CHU, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 919. A resolution declaring unconditional war on racism and invidious discrimination and providing for the establishment of a Cabinet-level Department of Reconciliation charged with eliminating racism and invidious discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN OF TEXAS (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COOPER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CHU, Mr. EVANS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JONES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MENG, Mr. LIEU, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H. Res. 920. A resolution calling on the Senate to remove the name of Richard B. Russell from the Russell Senate Office Building; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HAGEDORN (for himself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. MACE, Mr. HERN, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. SMUCKER):

H. Res. 921. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to place a real time display of the United States total outstanding national debt in the House Chamber; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA (for herself, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. MANN):

H. Res. 922. A resolution condemning the use of hunger as a weapon of war and recognizing the effect of conflict on global food security and famine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H. Res. 923. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Career and Technical Education Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LIEU, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. REED, Ms. CHU, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. MANNING):

H. Res. 924. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of February 2022 as "National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. VAN DUYN:

H.R. 6653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 6655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 6656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 6657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 6659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 6660.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 6661.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 6662.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

R.R. 6663.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 6664.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 6665.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1. Section 8

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 6666.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6667.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 6668.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6669.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 6670.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 6671.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 6672.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 6673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 6675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 6676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. JACOBS of California:

H.R. 6677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 6678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 6679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 6680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 6681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 6682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 6683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 6684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 6685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN:

H.R. 6686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 6692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 6693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 6694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8; Clause 14: To make

Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 6696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 6697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 6698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 6699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 6700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 6701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 6702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 72: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 82: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 336: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 426: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 465: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 481: Ms. DEAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 568: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 748: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 841: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 997: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 1012: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1282: Mr. COHEN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 1297: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 1496: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1577: Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 1579: Mr. KAHELE and Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1639: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1744: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1813: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1931: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1946: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2192: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 2209: Mr. COMER and Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 2269: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2307: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2377: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 2525: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2558: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2565: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 2670: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 2773: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 2820: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3079: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 3089: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 3105: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 3173: Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 3259: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 3335: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3337: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 3466: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 3525: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 3577: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3652: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3897: Ms. ROSS, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 3906: Ms. BASS and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 3940: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3982: Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 4134: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 4137: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 4268: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 4379: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4428: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 4693: Mr. FALLON, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 4700: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 4728: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 4766: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 4792: Ms. HERRELL.

H.R. 4828: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 4853: Mrs. AXNE, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 4878: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 4921: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 4989: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 5096: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 5254: Mr. KATKO, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 5344: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5349: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 5453: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 5468: Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. SPIER.

H.R. 5497: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. DELGADO, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 5502: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 5526: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 5585: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 5607: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5727: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 5770: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 5775: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 5811: Mr. BABIN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 5819: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 5915: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 5919: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 5974: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5994: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 5999: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 6010: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 6101: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 6132: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 6201: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 6267: Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 6270: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 6278: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 6299: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 6302: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 6319: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 6338: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WILD, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 6341: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 6367: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 6397: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 6403: Mr. MELJER and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 6408: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 6411: Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 6434: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 6442: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 6448: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 6471: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 6491: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 6522: Mr. CLINE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 6534: Mr. LATTI, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. MANN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 6536: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 6540: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MAST, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 6546: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 6552: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 6557: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 6573: Mr. COHEN, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6577: Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 6592: Ms. LETLOW, Mr. PENCE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 6599: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 6610: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 6615: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 6619: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.R. 6625: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 6635: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 6637: Mr. YOUNG.

H. Res. 366: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CRIST.

H. Res. 404: Ms. BOURDEAUX and Mr. DUNCAN.

H. Res. 878: Mr. BACON.

H. Res. 881: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. WALBERG.

H. Res. 907: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

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